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A MINIMUM OF GREEK

AUDEN AND TAYLOR

To Goldwin Smith Esq

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Henry W. Anders

A MINIMUM OF GREEK

A HAND BOOK OF GREEK DERIVATIVES

For the Greek-less Classes of Schools and for Students of Science

BY

HENRY W. AUDEN, M.A.

PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO; LATE SIXTH FORM MASTER OF FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH; FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; AND BELL UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR

AND

A. E. TAYLOR, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER AT UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO

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PREFACE

THE educated man must know *some* Greek. Whatever his training has been, he usually does know some Greek at middle age, *i.e.* he can understand and derive Greek scientific words fairly correctly, but his knowledge has often been reached by circuitous and toilsome paths. This little book is an attempt to give this knowledge in a more systematic and well-ordered fashion, and thus save trouble and an unnecessary tax on the memory. It is easier to have some system for the explanation of such words as *dacryocystoblennorrhagia* or *cryptogenetic actinomycosis* than to rely merely on the memory. Greek is the international language of science, and we are nowadays all of us scientific; a few hours spent in acquiring a well-ordered elementary knowledge at the start are amply repaid.

It is just possible, too, that this knowledge, though very elementary, might lead some to take a further interest in the Greek language because it is the most perfect of languages, and in Greek literature because it contains the thoughts of the greatest thinkers in the world, and so realize the claims of Greek to a place in any scheme of true education. If there be one such convert, we shall be content.

The book does not profess to be exhaustive, or to deal with every Greek derivative, but the intelligent user will

not, we think, go astray. We are, of course, indebted to German predecessors, notably Dr. Hemme and Dr. Flaischel, whose little books are the most successful of the many German books on this subject. In Germany no boy passes through a secondary school of any sort without following a course of work such as is outlined in this booklet, and where Germany leads, educationally, we may usually follow with advantage.

HENRY W. AUDEN.
ALLAN E. TAYLOR.

TORONTO, 1906.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Arch. = Architecture.
Astron. = Astronomy.
Biol. = Biology.
Bot. = Botany.
c. = Latin *circa*, about.
cf. = *confer*, compare.
Chem. = Chemistry.
Conj. = Conjugation.
decl. = declension.
e.g. = *exempli gratia*, for example.
Eng. = English.
fr. = from.
Fr. = French.
g., gen. = genitive.
Geol. = Geology.
Ger. = German.
Gr. = Greek.
H.G. = High German.
i.e. = *id est*, that is.
Ind. = indicative mood.
instr. = instrument.
Lat. = Latin.
lit. = literally.
Math. = Mathematics.
Med. = Medicine.
Min. = Mineralogy.
M.H.G. = Middle High German.
Mus. = Music.
N.P. = *nomen proprium*, a proper name.
Nat. = Natural History.
O.E. = Old English.
O.H.G. = Old High German.
orig. = originally.
Philos. = Philosophy.
Phot. = Photography.
Philol. = Philology.
Phys. = Physics.
priv. = privative.
q.v. = *quod vide*, which see.
rt. or $\surd$ = root.
sci. = science.
st. = stem.
Techn. = Technology.
Theol. = Theology.
v., vid. = *viae*, see.
Zo. = Zoölogy.

A MINIMUM OF GREEK

THE GREEKS AND THEIR LANGUAGE

The Greeks, or the Hellenes as they called themselves, were a small nation inhabiting the southern part of the Balkan peninsula, a mountainous country with a large seaboard. The genius of the people, with its instinct for beauty, its versatility, its keen sense of proportion, raised them to such a high degree of civilization, that in art, philosophy, literature, and all the higher spheres of thought, their influence on the world has surpassed that of any other nation. Greek literature is the fountain-head of all western literature; the influence of Rome is only intermediate. Our tastes, our ideas, all the hidden motives of modern thought, and art, all the moulds of our expression of thought in speech are in the main of Greek origin; we are intellectually the direct descendants of the ancient Greeks. Greek civilization has made us what we are in thought and feeling. The fact, too, that the Greek language more than any other possesses flexibility, delicate precision, and the capability of expressing fine shades of meaning, has caused it to become the international language of scientific thought. Any knowledge that we can gain of the Greeks, their genius, and their language makes intellectual life easier.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Letters		Names of Letters	Sound Value	Letters		Names of Letters	Sound Value
Capitals	Small			Capitals	Small		
A	α	*alpha*	ă	N	ν	*nu*	n
B	β	*bēta*	b	Ξ	ξ	*xi*	x (=*ks*)
Γ	γ	*gamma*	g (always hard)	O	ο	*ŏmīkron*	ŏ
Δ	δ	*delta*	d	Π	π	*pi*	p
E	ε	*epsīlon*	ĕ	P	ρ	*rho*	r
Z	ζ	*zēta*	z	Σ	σ, ς	*sigma*	s
H	η	*ēta*	ē	T	τ	*tau*	t
Θ	θ	*thēta*	th	Υ	υ	*upsīlon*	ü
I	ι	*ĭōta*	i	Φ	φ	*phi*	ph
K	κ	*kappa*	k	X	χ	*chi*	ch
Λ	λ	*lambda*	l	Ψ	ψ	*psi*	ps
M	μ	*mu*	m	Ω	ω	*oměga*	ō

Notes

The Consonants are divided into (1) mutes, (2) liquids and nasals, with the spirant σ, ς.

		Hard Surd	Soft Sonant	Aspirate
Mutes	Palatal or guttural,	κ	γ	χ
	Labial or lip-sounds,	π	β	φ
	Dentals or teeth-sounds,	τ	δ	θ

Liquids, λ, ρ. Nasals, μ, ν. Spirant, σ, ς.

Of the two signs for Sigma, ς is used at the end of a word, σ everywhere else. In early Greek (*e.g.* inscriptions), the sign ϝ was used for the sound

of *w*; this is called Digamma, *i.e.* Double-gamma. This sound gradually disappeared, especially at the beginning of a word, *e.g.* ϝέργον, later ἔργον (érgon), *work*. Note the different order of the letters compared with the English alphabet, also the peculiar form of certain letters, *e.g.* H = *e*, P = *r*.

The Greek letters were used, and are still used, in Mathematics and Physics to designate mathematical dimensions, *e.g.* of angles; by the ancient Greeks for numbers; in Astronomy to indicate the various stars in a constellation. Δ, hence *Delta* in Geography; X, χ, because of its cross-like form, produces such words as *Chiasmus*, *Chiasolith*; γ produces the French *la gamme*, "gamut," *g* being the lowest letter in the old musical scale, *a b c d e f g*. In Medicine the various kinds of aphasia have been named according to the badly pronounced sound: Lambdacism, Rhotacism, Sigmatism. "Not a jot" (iota, *i.e.* the smallest, because ι is the smallest letter) comes from Matthew v. 18. Alpha and Omega, *i.e.* the beginning and the ending, from Rev. xxii. 13, "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the ending." (In omega, omicron, epsilon, upsilon, *mega* denotes large, *micron* small, *psilon* bare.)

PRONUNCIATION

1. ῥ at the beginning of a word is almost without exception represented by *rh*, but has the sound of *r*; *e.g.* *rheuma-*, *rhythm*; in combinations *r* is doubled after a short vowel and represented by *rrh*; *e.g.* *dia-rrhœa*, *cata-rrh*.

2. The Greeks made a very marked distinction between ĕ and ē, ŏ and ō; in English ĕ and ŏ are long when the accent falls on them; *e.g.* Gr. *Thĕŏdŏ́ros*, but Eng. *Théodoŕe*; on the contrary, Greek ē and ō are short when the accent does not fall on them; *e.g.* Gr. *élektron*, Eng. *eléktron*.

3. The letter γ (gamma) has the sound of *n* before κ, γ, χ, ξ. Thus ἄγγελος *messenger, angel*; Σφίγξ, *Sphinx*.

Diphthongs. — αι, *ai* (aither), is represented by *æ*,

e (ether); *ει*, *ei* (Aristeides), by *i* (Aristides); *οι*, *oi* (Phoibos), by *œ*, *e* (Phœbus); *ευ* by *eu* or *ev* (euangelion, Evangelist); *ου* (Ouranos) by *u* (Uranus). In all other combinations each vowel is to be pronounced separately; *e.g.* *ἀήρ* *aer* (air), *ἱερός* *hieros* (holy, cf. *hierophant*).

The *iota subscriptum* ("written underneath"), *e.g.* *ᾠδή*, does not affect the sound of the vowel, therefore it need not be taken into consideration at all; *e.g.* *ᾠδή* = *ode*. This iota is written after (not under) capital letters; *Ἅιδης* = *Hades*.

Breathings. — All vowels at the beginning of words have either the soft or the hard breathing and are accordingly marked with either the soft breathing (*spiritus lenis*) ("᾽"), or hard breathing (*spiritus asper*) ("῾"). The last corresponds to our letter *h*; *e.g.* *Ἕκτωρ* = *Hector*; *ἔρως* = *eros* (love); *ἥρως* = *heros* (hero).

Every word beginning with *ρ* or *υ* has the rough breathing: *ῥήτωρ* = *rhetor* (orator); *Ὑπερίων* = *Hyperion*.

The Accents (acute "῾," grave "῀," and circumflex "῀ ῀") were first written about 200 B.C.

The acute accent can stand on any one of the last three syllables.

The grave can stand on the last syllable only.

The circumflex can stand on one of the last two syllables. Some small words have no accent, or lose them when incorporated into a sentence.

For our purpose accents are of small importance because we now generally follow the Latin accentuation. According to this, words of two syllables are always accentuated on the first syllable, while in words of three

or more syllables the accent is determined by the quantity of the last syllable but one. Thus in Latin, Greek *Hellás* becomes *Héllas; Achilléus* becomes *Achílles; Sokrátēs, Sócrătes; Urănŏs, Úrănŭs; Aléxāndros, Alexánder.* In the majority of cases the English accent has been adopted where the Greek word has already been incorporated into the English language. Especially is this the case if at the same time there has been a displacement of accent, and more particularly when the last syllable has been dropped. In many cases the French form occurs.

Instances —

Greek	Latin	French	German	English
perístūlon	peristylum	peristyle	Peristýl	péristyle
sŏphistēs	sophístes (ísta)	sophiste	Sophíst	sóphist
próblēma	problēma	problème	Problém	próblem
prógnōsis	prognōsis	prognose	Prognóse	prognósis
misánthropos	misanthrōpus	misanthrope	Misanthrōp	mísanthrope
physikē	phўsică	physique	Physík	phýsic
philŏsŏphŏs	philŏsŏphŭs	philosophe	Philosōph	philósopher
sýnthĕsis	sýnthĕsis	synthèse	Synthēse	sýnthesis

WRITING EXERCISES

FOR PRACTICE IN WRITING, COPY OUT IN GREEK

(*a*) Words which transliterate exactly —

climax ($\kappa = \kappa$)	martyr	lychnis
analysis ($\upsilon = \upsilon$)	canōn	calyx
charactēr	psaltēr ($\pi\sigma = \psi$)	panthēr
hypŏthĕsis ($\acute{\eta} = \eta$)	basis	cōlŏn
apŏcrypha	panŏrama	comma
dŏgma	critēriŏn	idĕa
mētrŏpŏlis	hæmŏrrhagē ($\alpha\iota = \alpha$)	ōdē

ŏrchēstra	cratēr	acmē
asthma	phlŏx	hydrŏphŏbia
acrŏpŏlis	gĕnĕsis	diphthĕria
paralysis	crisis	pŏlypus (*u* = *ou*)
	pathŏs	

(*b*) Words to which *ē* is to be added —

nymph	music (*u* = *ou*)	physic
arithmētic	mathēmatic	

(*c*) Words to which *os* is to be added —

mĕthŏd	synŏd	dialĕct	parallēl	caustic
hyacinth	myth	pĕriŏd	psalm	graphic
angĕl (*ng* = *gg*)	mŏnarch	rhythm	mēchanic	dactyl
hymn				prĕsbytĕr

(*d*) Add *ou* —

organ	symbol

(*e*) Add *ēs* (names of men) —

prŏphēt	patriōt	aristŏcrat	anarchist
dĕspŏt	gymnast	dēmŏcrat	idiōt

(*f*) Words which change their final syllable to *ia* —

harmŏny	dynasty	gĕōgraphy	spŏnge
phantasy	anarchy	ŏrthŏgraphy	agōny
thĕŏlŏgy	acadēmy	gĕōmĕtry	pŏlygamy

(*g*) Words changing final syllable to *os* —

chŏr-us	apŏst-le (*olos*)	crŏcŏdil-e
cycl-e	thrŏn-e	sycamōr-e
catalŏg-ue	tĕchnic-al	pŏlyanth-us
cylind-er (*ros*)		pedagōg-ue (*e* = *ai*)

(*h*) Change to *ou* —

gymnasi-um	plast-er (*ron*)	bibl-e (*ion*)
thĕatr-e	ēlĕctr-um	

(*i*) Words changing to various terminations —

pyramid	diadēm	magnēt	dōse
systēm	syntax	architĕct	

FOR PRACTICE IN READING

Some Greek proverbs: —

Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ (aristŏn men hýdōr) *Water is best.* — PINDAR.

Γνῶθι σεαυτόν (gnōthi seautŏn) *Know thyself.* — Inscription on the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Γλαῦκα εἰς Ἀθήνας (glaŭka eis Athḗnas) *Owls to Athens, i.e.* "to carry coals to Newcastle." The owl was the symbol of Athens, and was stamped on all coins.

Εὕρηκα (heŭrēka) *I have found it.* — Said to have been spoken by Archimedes when he discovered the law of specific gravity.

Χαλεπὰ τὰ καλά (chalepă tă kală) *The beautiful is hard.*

Κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων (koinā tă tōn phīlōn) *All things are common among friends.*

Ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡμισὺ παντός (hē archē hémisy pantós) *The beginning is half the whole.* — ARISTOTLE.

Παθήματα μαθήματα *Suffering is learning.* Ger. *Leiden* (*sind*) *Lehren.* "A burnt child dreads the fire."

Ἐν τούτῳ νίκα *Conquer in this* (sign of the cross). Lat. *in hoc signo vinces.* — Inscription on the cross which appeared to Emperor Constantine before his campaign against Maxentius.

Λύπης ἰατρός ἐστιν ἀνθρώποις Λόγος *Speech is to mankind the physician of their woes.* — An iambic line. The iambic metre (iambus = ∪ —) is that used by the Greek tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Cf. also page 168.

THE MORE IMPORTANT SOUND LAWS

Gradation of Vowel (ablaut), *i.e.* change of vowel (especially *a*, *e*, *o*) in words of the same stem (cf. English *steal*, *stole*; *drink*, *drank*, *drunk*, etc.); *e.g.* λέγω *say*, λόγος *word*; στέλλω *send*, στόλος *that which is sent* (cf. *apo-stle* and *sy-stole*); φέρω *to bear*, μεταφορά *a transference, metaphor*; root thĕ *to place*, θέσις *a setting*, θήκη *a store place.*

Compensation for elided consonants; *e.g.* ὀδοντς be-

comes ὀδούς *tooth*. The letter *n* and the dentals are dropped before *s*.

Syncope, the pushing out of an unaccented vowel; *e.g.* πατήρ *father*, Gen. πατρός not πατερος.

Metathesis, transposition of letters; *e.g.* βλῆμα *a thing thrown*, for βελμα from βάλλω *I throw*; cf. *problem*, but *ballistic;* cf. Eng. *frith* and *firth*, *gert* and *great*.

Synæresis, contraction of two vowels within a word into one long vowel; *e.g.* Ποσειδάων to -ῶν *Poseidon*.

Crasis, the union of the final vowel of one word with the initial vowel of the next so as to form one sound; τὸ αὐτό = ταὐτό *the same*.

Assimilation of the first consonant to the second. Aspirated consonants assimilate to aspirated, hard to hard, soft to soft. Thus: —

(1) Before dentals, only the following combinations occur: *chth*, *kt*, *gd*; *phth*, *pt*, *bd*; *e.g.* root leg *say*, added to termination -tos gives λεκτός; cf. διάλεκτος (πρᾶξις, πρᾶγμα from the stem πραγ-; cf. *practical*, *pragmatic*).

(2) Before *m*, *k* and *ch* become *g*; *e.g.* *stalagmite*, but *stalactite*. The labials π, β, φ, *p*, *b*, *ph*, become *m*; *e.g.* stem γραφ- gives γράμμα *line* for γραφ-μα; stem κοπ- *cut* gives κόμμα *that which is cut* (later = *a short clause*) for κοπμα.

(3) Before an aspirated consonant an aspirated one is placed; *e.g.* *diphthong*, *diphtheria* (*t* may not follow *ph*, so *th* must be used).

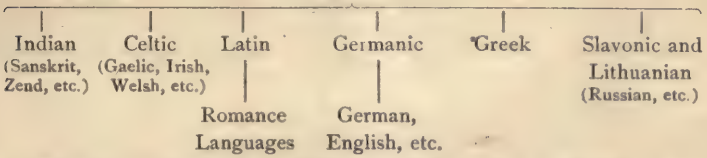
(4) The *n* of σύν *with* melts into *l* or *s*; *e.g.* *syllogism*, *system*, and before a labial becomes *m*; *e g.* *symbol*, *symptom*.

(5) Before *h* (rough breathing) *p*, *k*, *t* always become *ph*, *ch*, *th*; *e.g.* ἐφημερός *of one day* from ἐπ(ι)ημερός, καθολικός *universal* from κατ(α)ολικός.

The only consonants which occur at the end of words are *ν*, *ρ*, *ς* (including *ψ*, *ξ* = *ps*, *ks*); thus Nom. σῶμα, orig. σωματ, Gen. σώματος *body*.

NOTE

The chief members of the Aryan or Indo-Germanic family, to which Greek belongs, are shown below : —



These six members of the family may be regarded as *dialects* of one great language. The degrees of nearness vary, owing to the fact that, as the nations separated, the differences grew greater. The usual view of the Aryan problem is briefly this : When we find a great number of words, especially such as denote family relations and the usual features of home life, common to a number of languages, under slightly different forms, we can find no satisfactory explanation of the fact unless we suppose that the nations speaking those languages sprang from a common stock. All the great nations of Europe, as well as the Persians and Hindus, are probably descended from one stock, called the Aryan race, which dwelt in Asia, north of the Himalayas, or, according to others, in the north of Europe, and which sent out tribe after tribe of settlers, into Hindostan and Persia first, and afterward into Europe. The Hindus, who settled in northern India, and the Persians were the earliest offshoots. The Celts were the first Aryans who crossed into Europe, travelling westward and settling in Italy, Spain, Gaul, and the British Isles. Later, the Greek and Latin tribes crossed into Europe together, and after journeying and dwelling together for a considerable time, finally settled in the Greek and Italian peninsulas respectively, driving out or conquering the Celts who had already settled there. The Teutons settled in the north and west of Europe, and in the Scandinavian peninsula.

Substitution of Sounds. — Greek word-stems frequently correspond to English stems, though often with an altered meaning. The English accent has, however, gone through regular changes, especially with respect to the Mutes and Aspirates. These changes (sometimes called Grimm's law) may be thus summarized: —

If we divide the Aryan (Indo-European) languages into Classical (Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin), Low German (Gothic, Scandinavian, *English*), and High German, we find generally that where the same word occurs in all these languages, —

(1) A sonant in the Classical languages corresponds to a surd in Low German, and to an aspirate in High German.

(2) A surd in the Classical languages corresponds to an aspirate in Low German, and to a sonant in High German.

(3) An aspirate in the Classical languages corresponds to a sonant in Low German, and to a surd in High German.

The following arrangement shows the order of interchange more readily: —

CLASSICAL:	*b, p, f*	*d, t, th*	*g, k, ch*
LOW GERMAN:	*p*	*t*	*k*
HIGH GERMAN:	*f*	*th*	*ch*

The following words exemplify the changes represented in the above table: —

LABIALS

CLASSICAL:	κάνναβις	πατήρ	φρατήρ (clansman)
LOW G.:	hemp	father	brother
HIGH G.:	Hanf	Vater	pruoder (O.H.G.)

DENTALS

CLASSICAL:	δέκα	τέγος	θύρα
LOW G.:	ten	thatch (O.E. thak)	door
HIGH G.:	zehn	dach	Thür (*th* pronounced *t*)

GUTTURALS

CLASSICAL:	γένος	καρδία	χήν
LOW G.:	kin	heart	goose
HIGH G.:	chunni (O.H.G.)	Herz	kans (O.H.G.), Mod. Ger. Gans.

Similarly: τρεῖς, Eng. *three*, High G. *drei*.
θυγάτηρ, Eng. *daughter* (Scotch, *dochter*), High G. *tochter*.
κλυτός (*famous*), Old Eng. *hlud* (Eng. *loud*).
πούς, ποδός, Eng. *foot*.
φέρω, Eng. *bear*.
τύρβη, *crowd*, Eng. *Thorp*, High G. *dorf*.
ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, Eng. *tooth*, High G. *zahn*.

Dialects. — The most important Greek dialect is the Attic, *i.e.* that spoken in Attica round Athens. In this distinguish an older and a more recent form. In the former are found, *e.g.*, forms like γλῶσσα beside the New Attic γλῶττα *tongue* (glossary, polyglot).

To the older form belong the writings of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides (about 400 B.C.); to the newer, Xenophon and Demosthenes; between the two stands Plato. Herodotus, the "Father of History," wrote, about 440 B.C., in the Ionic dialect. The older Ionic is the language of the Homeric poems (900–700 B.C.).

ELEMENTARY ACCIDENCE

Substantives. — In Greek there are three genders, masculine, feminine, neuter, indicated by the article ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*, and there are five cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative (the case of address, *e.g.* κύριε from κύριος *Lord* or *Sir*). There are three numbers: Singular, Plural, and Dual; the latter number, denoting two or a pair, was little used. There are three declensions: (1) the A-Declension, (2) the O-Declension, (3) the Consonant Declension; *e.g.*: —

Sing. Nom.	ἡ οἰκία *house*	ὁ λόγος *word*	τὸ νέκταρ *nectar*
Gen.	τῆς οἰκίας	τοῦ λόγου	τοῦ νέκταρος

Adjectives. — The adjectives have three, two, or one termination to denote gender: καινός, -ή, -όν *new*; βαρύς, βαρεῖα, βαρύ *heavy*; εὐγενής, εὐγενές *noble*; μάκαρ *happy*. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα *great* is irregular. The Comparative and Superlative are formed by addition of certain terminations; *e.g.* σοφός *wise*, σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος. Irregularly compared are ἀγαθός *good*, ἀμείνων, ἄριστος *best* (*aristocrat*); μέγας *large*, μείζων, μέγιστος; ὀλίγος *small*, μείων (cf. *mio-cene*), ὀλίγιστος; πολύς *much*, πλείων (cf. *pliocene*), πλεῖστος (cf. *pleisto-cene*). From πρό *before* we get πρότερος *earlier*, πρῶτος *earliest* or *first* (cf. *proto-plasm*); from ἐξ *out* we get ἔσχατος and ἐξώτερος *outermost*. Note ὕστερος *later*, *last*. For the adjectives most frequently occurring, see p. 25.

Pronouns. — ἐγώ *I*, ἐμέ *me*, σύ *thou*, σέ, σε *thee*; for the third person αὐτός, Acc. αὐτόν *self*. Other pronominal adjectives are: ἄλλος *other*, ἀλλήλων *one another* (cf. *par-allel*), ἀμφότερος *both*; πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν *all* (cf. *Pantheon*), ἕτερος *other* (cf. *heterogeneous*).

Verbs. — The Greek verb, like the English, has three persons, but it has three numbers: Singular, Dual (*vide supra*), Plural; three voices: Active, Passive, and Middle (with the reflexive sense; *e.g.* λούομαι *I wash myself*); six tenses: Present, Perfect, Future, Imperfect, Aorist (akin to Preterite), and Pluperfect; four moods: Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, and Optative (the mood of wishing); three Verbal Nouns: Infinitives, Participles, Verbal Adjectives; and lastly two conjugations, named from the termination of the First Person Present Indicative Active, namely: the first in ω, the second in μι. No auxiliary verbs are used in the formation of the

tenses. The sign of the past is the augment consisting of the prefix ἐ; the stem of the perfect is formed by reduplication; *e.g.* from the verb παιδεύειν *to bring up*, we have Ind. Act. First Per. Sing. Pres. παιδεύω, Fut. παιδεύσω, Aor. ἐπαίδευσα, Perf. πεπαίδευκα, Plup. ἐπεπαιδεύκειν, Pres. Mid. and Pass. παιδεύομαι, Pres. Part. Pass. παιδευόμενος.

Some well-known verbs are: First Conj.: ἄγω *lead*, ἄρχω *begin*, βαίνω *go*, βάλλω *throw*, βιόω *live*, γράφω *write*, ἔχω *have*, εὑρίσκω *find* (Perf. εὕρηκα), ζῶ *live*, κινέω *move*, κλίνω *lean*, κρίνω *arrange, decide*, κρύπτω *conceal*, λέγω *say*, λύω *let go, unloose*, μανθάνω *learn*, ὁράω *see*, πάσχω *suffer*, πνέω *breathe*, πράττω *do*, σκοπέω *look upon*, στελλω *send*, στρέφω *turn round*, τείνω *stretch*, τέμνω *cut*, τρέπω *turn*, φέρω *carry*, φοβέω *frighten*, φράζω *say*, φύω *beget*, ψεύδω *cheat*. Second Conj.: δείκνυμι *point out*, δίδωμι *give*, εἰμί *be* (Pres. Part. ὤν, ὄντος; cf. *onto-logy*), ἵημι *send*, stem ἡ (καθίημι *let down; cat-heter*), ἵστημί *place*, stem στα (*stasis*), τίθημι *place*, stem θη (*thesis, theme*), φημί *say* (cf. *eu-phemism*); also δύναμαι *I can*, χρή *it is necessary*.

For Numerals, see pp. 18, 19.

FORMATION OF WORDS

A. Derivation of English Words from Greek

1. **Substantives.** — Note particularly the following suffixes: —

(*a*) *-asmos, -ismos*, Eng. *-asm, -ism*, indicating intensified action, and often a perverted, one-sided course or theory or passion; *e.g. cu-thu-siasm* (fr. *theos*, God)

"full of God." Many are new formations; *e.g. scepticism* doubt, *idealism* striving after the ideal, *grammaticism* placing an inordinate value on grammar.

(*b*) *-tron*, Eng. *-tre*, a tool or a means of working, also the place where the work is performed; *e.g. plektron* a fret for striking the strings of a musical instrument, *theatron* a playhouse. *-ion*, abstracts; *e.g. martyrion* witness, testimony for a cause; or buildings, *e.g. gymnasion* a place for training the body, gymnasium; or, finally, a diminutive; *e.g. tra-pez-ion* a small table, trapeze, *bibl-ion* a booklet, book, εἰδύλλιον a little picture, idyll. *-eion* (eum), *-oon* (oum); *e.g. mus-eion* the seat of the muses, a museum, *hero-on* the temple of heroes. *-terion* place, an instrument, means; *e.g. baptisterion* baptistry, *monasterion* hermitage, cloister, monastery, *criterion* means of judging.

(*c*) *-tra*, a place of action; *e.g. orchestra* dancing place, *palaistra* wrestling-place.

(*d*) *-tis*, *-sis*, an abstract thing, a process; *e.g. dosis* gift, dose, *skepsis* doubt, *praxis* (from *prak-sis*) action, practice. *-osis*, especially of illnesses; *e.g. narkosis* stupor, state of insensibility, *neurosis* affection of nerves. *-itis* denotes inflammation; *e.g. bronchitis* inflammation of the bronchial tubes, *epityphlitis* inflammation of the top of τὸ τυφλόν (=*cæcum* the blind gut).

(*e*) *-ites*, properly an adjective with the meaning of *arising from, belonging to; -ite*, especially with reference to minerals; *e.g. pyrites* flint; from *melas* black we have *melanite.*

(*f*) Words ending in *-ma*, Gen. *-matos*, are mostly derived from verbs and indicate the action or the conse-

quence of the action; *e.g. dog-ma* (from stem *dok*) opinion, precept; *thema* (from stem *the*, place, lay down) law, theme; *rheuma* (from *rheo*) a river.

Especially is to be noticed the designation of tumours and ulcers by forms in *-oma; e.g. carcinoma* cancer, *sarkoma* a tumour, etc.

(*g*) *-as*, Gen. *-ados*, *-ad*, with reference to numerals (see p. 19); also with reference to feminine beings; *e.g.* Naiads, Dryads.

(*h*) Similarly *-id*; *e.g. Nere-id* daughter of Nereus, *Tantalid* a descendant of Tantalus.

A considerable number of substantives is formed by adding non-Greek suffixes to Greek word-stems; to these belong among others the terminations *-an*, *-en*, *-in*, *-on*, *-at* in Chemistry. Other terminations appear to be suffixes and are mutilations of independent words whose original meaning has often been forgotten; *e.g. -yl* from *hyle* wood, stuff, *e.g. methyl; -ol* from Lat. *oleum* oil, *e.g. phenol; -al* from Arabic *alkohol*, *e.g. chloral.**

2. **Adjectives.** — Of adjectival endings note especially: —

(*a*) *-inos*, of origin, material, etc., occurs often substantively in the new terminology; *e.g. keratinos* horny (*keratin*), *anthropinos* human.

(*b*) *-ios* (*-aios*, *-eios*, *-oios*, *-oos*) = Lat. *-ius* having reference to or belonging to, very numerous forms, which are often used substantively; *e.g. uran-ios* heavenly

* Chemical terminology is very unscientific and full of hybrid forms. Several words are formed on what may be called a "compressed formula" system, e.g. *formaldehyde* from *alcohol dehydrogenatum* + formic acid (Lat. *formica* an ant).

(*Urania* the heavenly one); *xen-ios* hospitable (*xenion* a present); *hesper-ios* evening (*Hesperia* western or evening land).

(*c*) *-ikos* and from verbal stems *-tikos* = Lat. *-icus* pertaining to, relative to, adapted to, capable of; *e.g. kyr-iakos* belonging to the Lord (hence *kirk* church); *phys-ikos* belonging to nature (*physicist, physics, physical*); *prak-tikos* clever in working, practical (*practice*); *kaustikos* combustible, burning (*caustic*).

NOTES

1. *-ikos* added to substantives in *-ma* forms numerous adjectives in *-matikos, -matic, e.g. problematic, symptomatic, systematic.*

2. The feminine termination *-ike* (supply *techne* art or *episteme* knowledge) often makes a noun (cf. English *-ic*); *e.g. musike* music, *tactike* tactics, *arithmetike* arithmetic.

3. The same occurs with the neuter *-ikon*, pl. *-ika*, especially in medical nomenclature; *e.g. narkotika* soporifics, narcotics; many of these are new formations.

(*d*) *-ides, -o-ides*, and *-odes* (from *eidos* form, likeness), English *-oid*, and as a noun *-o-id, -id, -d*, express similarity; often by analogy new formations; *e.g. io-ides* like a violet, hence *iod-ine* in Chemistry, *sphæro-idic* like a ball (*spheroid*), *cellulo-id* (Latin with a Greek termination), *alkalo-id*, and many more.

B. COMPOUND WORDS: THEIR FORMATION

Greek is a very plastic language. Compound words are easily formed, and this is perhaps the main reason why it has become the international language of science. The chief rule as to union of words is as follows: The first part is joined to the second in its stem form with-

out case-ending, etc. A connecting vowel is sometimes placed between the two parts of the compound, viz.: —

(1) *a* (only occasionally): *e.g. oct-a-hedron* an eight-sided figure, *oct-a-gon* having eight corners.

(2) *o* (very frequently, especially when the second part begins with a consonant); *e.g. herm-o-glyphos* sculptor (but *herm-aphrodite*), *phil-o-logos* (but *phil-anthropos*), *mis-o-gynos* (but *mis-anthropos*). Only in a few cases is *o* not present when two consonants are joined; *e.g. phos-phoros* light-bearer, *pyr-phoros* fire-bearer (but *pyro-technic*). *o* + *e* = *ou*, *u*; with *ergos* the *o* melts into *urgos*; *e.g. cheir-urgos* (surgeon).

(3) *i* before an initial consonant is frequent; *e.g. arch-i-tekton* (architect), but *arch-iatros* (Ger. *Arzt* physician) and *arch-angelos* archangel, by the side of *arch-i-episkopos* archbishop.

Important Prefixes. — *a* privativum (*i.e. a* which deprives or negatives), before vowels *av*, = *un-* not, negatives the idea, *anorganic* = *inorganic*, and occurs in numerous combinations: *a-sylum*, *a-sbestos*, *a-mnesty*, *a-neroid*, *am-brosia* (cf. list of words). There is besides an *a* copulativum, expressing union and intensifying: *acolyte* accompanying, from κέλευθος way. This last use of *a* is rare.

εὖ indicates a condition of well-being: εὐαγγέλιον *evangel* = joyful tidings (ἄγγελος *a messenger, angel*). The opposite of εὖ- is δύσ-: *dys-pepsia* indigestion; it is not to be confounded with δίς *twice*.

NOTE

The beginner will find that some words apparently similar give rise to confusion; note and distinguish: —

ἀν = un-, not and the preposition *ἀνά up, upon.*
ᾠδή song and *ὁδός road*; cf. *epode*, but *kathode, episode.*
πολύς much and *πόλις a city*; *polytechnic, polytheism*, but *policlinic, acropolis.*
στενός narrow and *σθένος strength*; cf. *stenography, sthenometer.*
τέλος aim, goal, tax, τῆλε far; philatelist, telegram.
κηρός wax and *κέρας horn*; *ceromel, cerosin*, but *keratoid, rhinoceros.*
μέτρον a measure and *μήτηρ mother* (also *μήτρα womb*); *barometric, metritis, metroscopy.*
lip- from *λείπω to leave* and *λίπα fat*; *ellipse, lipomatosis.*
osm- from *ὀσμή smell* and *ὠσμός a blow*; *osmidrosis, exosmosis.*
ozo- from *ὄζω to exhale perfume* and *ὄζος a twig.*
θρίξ, τριχός hair and *τρίχα threefold*; *trichinosis, trichotomy.*

The First Part of Compound Words

Under this head come the Numerals and the Prepositions.

Numerals

(*a*) *Cardinal Numbers:*—

1 *εἷς, μία, ἕν*: hyp-hen "under one."
2 *δύο*: hen-dia-dys (one through two).
3 *τρεῖς, τρία*: trilogy.
4 *τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα*, and *τετ . . .*: tetrameter.
5 *πέντε*: pentameter, Pentateuch.
6 *ἕξ*: hexameter.
7 *ἑπτά*: Heptameron, Heptarchy.
8 *ὀκτώ* (= Lat. *octo*): octagon, octahedron.
9 *ἐννεά*: enneagon.
10 *δέκα*: dekaliter, Decalogue.
11 *ἕνδεκα*: hendecasyllabic.
12 *δώδεκα*: dodecahedron.
20 *εἴκοσι*: icosahedron.
30 *τριάκοντα.*

40 *τεσσαράκοντα.*
50 *πεντήκοντα* (see below).
100 *ἑκατόν*: hecatomb, hektograph.
500 *πεντακόσιοι.*
1000 *χίλιοι*: kilogram (through French).
10000 *μύριοι*: myriad.

(*b*) *Ordinal Numbers: first,* *πρῶτος*: Proto-evangelium; *second,* *δεύτερος*: Deutero-nomy (the second law = fifth book of Moses); *third,* *τρίτος*; *seventh,* *ἕβδομος*: hebdomadal (Fr. *hebdomadaire*), weekly; *fiftieth,* *πεντηκοστός*: Pentecost (Fr. *la Pentecôte*).

(*c*) *Numeral Adverbs: once,* *ἅπαξ*: hapax legomenon, word occurring only once; *twice,* *δίς*: dilemma, diptera; *thrice,* *τρίς*; 4-*times,* *τετράκις*; 5-*times,* *πεντάκις*; 6-*times,* *ἑξάκις*, *e.g.* hexakis-octaeder, 6-times 8-sided; 7-*times,* *ἑπτάκις*; 8-*times,* *ὀκτάκις.*

(*e*) *Numeral Adjectives:* *ἁπλοῦς* *single:* haplology; *διπλοῦς* *double:* diploma, lit. a folded document.

(*f*) *Numeral Nouns:* *μονάς* *a unit:* monad; *δυάς*, *τριάς*: Geol. Dyas-, Trias-formation.

Prepositions

ἀμφί about, round about: amphi-theatre.

ἀνά (opposite of *κατά*) *on, upon* (*again*): Ana-basis, *a march up;* ana-phora, *repetition;* ana-chronism, *error in chronology.*

ἀντί instead, against: *ὁ ἀντίχριστος*, Antichrist.

ἀπό from, hence, (*separation*): apo-stle, ap-horism, *detached thought.*

διά through, over, on account of (division): dia-gonal, dia-phanous.

εἰς *into* (seldom used in combination): is-agoge, *a leading in, introduction.*

ἐκ (before a vowel ἐξ) *out of* (completion): ec-stasy, Ex-odus, *a marching out, departure.*

ἐν *in, within:* en-thusiasm.

ἐπί *on, toward, with, behind* (*upon, thereto*); used frequently: epi gram, epi-logue.

κατά (see ἀνά) *down from, along, after* (*back, apart, below*): cata-strophe, cat-holic, *universal.*

μετά *with, toward* (participation, variation): meta-phor, met-hod.

παρά *beside, with, near* (*past*): par-enthesis, para-graph, par-oxysm.

περί *concerning, because of, about* (*round about*): periphery.

πρό *before, for* (*in front*): pro-logue.

πρός *to, at the side of, toward* (also *thereto*): pros-elyte, pros-ody.

σύν *with* (*together*): syn-agogue, syl-logism, symphony, sy-stem.

ὑπέρ *above, for* (*away over*): hyper-oxide, Hyperborean.

ὑπό *under, among* (*by degrees*): hypo-tenuse, hypothesis.

Important Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs which occur most frequently at the Beginning of Words

The meaning given is the commonest. The science in which they are most frequently used is added. Before a vowel *o* is often dropped. The less common stems are written to the right.

Aëro-, *air.*
Akro-, *outermost, highest.*
Aktino-, *ray.* Phot.
Allo-, *different.*

Andro-, *man, male.*
Antho-, *flower.* Bot., etc.
Anthropo-, *human being.*
Arch(i)-, arch(e)-, *first, chief, beginner.*
Archaeo-, *old.*
Aristo-, *best, noble.*
Arithmo-, *number.* Math.
Astro-, *star.* Astron.
Atmo-, *air.* Phys.
Auto-, *self.*
Baro-, bary-, *heavy.* Phys.
Biblio-, *book.*
Bio-, *life.* Med., Biol.
Brachy-, brachisto-, *short, shortest.* Biol., Math., etc.
Branchio-, *gills* (of a fish). Biol.
Bronchio-, *bronchial tube.* Med.
Bu-, *bull, ox.* Biol., etc.
Caino-, kaino-, *new.* Geol.
Cako-, *bad.*
Calo-, calli-, *beautiful.*
Cardio-, *heart.* Med.
Cephalo, *head.* Med.
Chalko-, *ore, copper.* Chem., Tech.
Chiro-, from cheir, *hand.* Med., Biol.
Chloro-, *yellow-green.* Chem.
Chŏle-, *gall.* Med.
Chŏro- (chŏros), *dance, choir.*
Chōro- (chōrā), *district, country.*
Chroma-, chrom(at)o-, *colour.* Phys., Biol., Tech.
Chrono-, *time.*
Chryso-, *gold.* Chem., etc.
Cine-, cine(ma)to-, *movement.* Phys., Tech.
Cosmo-, *universe, ornament.*
Cranio-, *skull.* Med.
Crypto-, *hidden.* Bot., etc.
Cyano-, *dark blue.* Chem.
Cyclo-, *circle.*
Cyn-, cynos-, *dog.* Biol., etc.
Demo-, *people, populace.*
Dendro-, *tree.* Bot.
Derm(at)o-, *skin.* Med., Biol.
Desmo-, *binding, sinew.* Med.
Diplo-, *double.*
Dynamo-, *strength.* Phys., Tech.
Elektro-, Chem., Phys.
Entero-, *intestines.* Med., Biol.

Ethno-, *people.*
Gala(kto)-, *milk.* Med., Biol., etc.
Gastro-, **gastri-**, *abdomen, stomach.* Med., etc.
Ge- (**geo-**), *earth.*
Genea-, *birth, race.*
Glosso-, *tongue, speech.* Med., Philol., etc.
Glyko-, *sweet.* Chem., Nat.
Glypto-, *sculptor, art.*
Grammo-, *writing.* Philol.
Gymno-, *naked.* Biol.
Gyne-, **Gynaek(o)-**, *woman.* Med., Biol.
Gyro-, *circle.* Phys.
Haem(at)o-, *blood.* Med., Chem.
Halo-, *salt.* Chem., Tech.
Helio-, *sun.* Phys., Nat., Tech.
Hemi-, *half.*
Hepato-, *liver.* Med., Biol.
Hetero-, *other, different.*
Hiero-, *holy.* Theol., etc.
Hippo-, *horse.* Biol., etc.
Histo-, *tissues.* Med.
Hodo-, *way.* Tech.
Holo-, *entire.*
Homo-, *alike, the same.*
Homœo-, *resembling, similar.*
Horo-, *hour, time.*
Hydro-, *water.* Phys.
Hyeto-, *rain.* Phys.
Hygro-, *damp.* Phys.
Ichthyo-, *fish.* Biol.
Ideo-, *thought.* Philos.
Idio-, *individual, peculiar.*
Ido-, *picture, form, image.*
Idolo-, *picture, form, image.*
Icono-, *picture, form, image.*
Iso-, *equal, alike.* Phys., Chem., etc.
Leuko-, *white.* Chem., Med., etc.
Litho-, *stone.* Geol., Med., etc.
Logo-, *speech, word, relation.*
Lyco-, *wolf.* Biol.
Makro-, *long, great.*
Mega(lo)-, *great.*
Meio-, **mio-**, *less.* Geol.
Mela , **melan(o)-**, *black.*
Meso-, *middle.*
Mĕtro-, *measure, meter.*
Mētro-, *mother.* Med.

Mikro-, *little.*
Miso-, *enemy, hate.*
Mono-, *alone.*
Morpho-, *figure, form.* Biol., Med.
Myelo-, *marrow.* Med.
Myo-, *mouse, muscle.* Med., Biol.
Mytho-, *myth, legend.*
Nau-, *ship.*
Nekro-, *corpse.*
Neo-, *new.*
Nephro-, *kidney.* Med.
Neuro-, *nerve.* Med., Biol.
Nomo-, *law.*
Nŏso-, *sickness.* Med.
Ochlo-, *crowd, common people.*
Odonto-, *tooth.* Med., Biol., Tech.
Oeco- (**eco-**), *dwelling, house.*
Oligo-, *little.*
Onomato-, *name.*
Onto-, *being.* Philos.
Oo-, *egg.* Biol., Med.
Ophio-, *snake.* Biol.
Ophthalmo-, *eye.* Med.
Organo-, *instrument, organ.* Biol.
Ornitho-, *bird.* Biol.
Oro-, *mountain.* Geol.
Ortho-, *straight, right.*
Osteo-, *bone.* Med., Biol.
Oto-, *ear.* Med.
Oxy-, *sharp, acid.* Chem., Biol.
Ozo(no)-, *smell.* Biol., etc.
Pachy-, **pacho-**, *thick.* Biol.
Paed- (**ped-**), *child.*
Palaeo-, *old.*
Pan-, *whole, all.*
Partheno-, *virgin.*
Patho-, *suffering.* Med.
Patro-, *father.*
Petro-, *stone.* Min.
Phanero-, *open, visible.* Bot.
Pharmaco-, *drug.*
Phenomeno-, *appearance.*
Philo-, *friend.*
Phlebo-, *vein.* Med.
Phono-, *voice, sound.* Phil., Tech., Med.
Phos-, **Phot(o)-**, *light.* Phys., Chem., Tech.
Phreno-, *diaphragm, humour, mind.* Med., Phil.
Phyllo-, *leaf.* Bot.
Physio-, *nature.*

Phyto-, *plant.* Biol.
Pio-, *fat, milk.* Chem.
Pleio-, plio-, *more.* Geol.
Pleisto-, *most.* Geol.
Pneumo-, *lung.* Med.
Pneumato-, *breath, air.* Med., Philos., etc.
Podo-, *foot.* Med., Biol.
Poli-, Poleo-, *town.*
Poly-, *many.*
Proto-, *first.*
Pseudo-, *false, apparent.*
Psycho-, *soul.* Philos., Med.
Pycno-, *thick.* Phys.
Pyo-, *matter, pus.* Med.
Pyro-, Pyri-, *fire.* Min.
Rheo-, *stream, current.* Phys.
Rhino-, *nose.* Biol., Med.
Rhizo-, *root.* Bot.
Rhodo-, *rose.* Bot.
Rhombo-, *square, rhomboid.* Math.
Sarco-, *flesh.* Med., Biol., etc.
Sclero-, *hard.* Biol., Med.
Seismo-, sismo-, *trembling, earthquake.* Geol.
Sidēro-, *iron.* Phys., Tech.
Sito-, *bread, nutriment.*
Skia-, skio-, *shadow.* Phys., etc.
Somato-, *body, carcass.* Med.
Sperm(at)o-, *seed.* Bot., Biol.
Sphaere-, *ball, sphere.* Math., Phys.
Sphygmo-, *pulse.* Med.
Spor-, *spore.* Bot.
Steno-, *narrow.*
Stereo-, *fixed, firm.* Math., Tech., etc.
Sticho-, *order, row, verse.*
Stoma-, stom(at)o-, *mouth.* Med.
Stylo-, *pillar.* Arch.
Tachy-, *quick, prompt.*
Tauro-, *bull, ox, steer.* Biol., etc.
Tauto-, *self, the same.*
Techno-, *art, science.*
Tecno-, *child.* Med.
Tele-, *far.* Phys., Tech.
Teleo-, *end, aim.* Philos.
Theo-, *God.* Theol.
Thermo-, *heat.* Phys.
Thio-, *sulphur.* Chem.
Thymo-, *humour, soul.* Med., Philos.
Timo-, *honour.*

Tono-, *sound, tension.* Phys.
Topo-, *locality, place.* Geog.
Tracheo-, *windpipe.* Med.
Tricho-, *hair* (cf. **tricho-**, *threefold*). Biol., Tech.
Typo-, *print.*
Urano-, *heaven.*
Xantho-, *yellow.* Nat.
Xeno-, *strange, foreign.*
Xero-, *dry.* Nat., Med.
Xylo-, *wood.* Nat., Tech.
Zoö-, *animal, living creature.* Biol.

The Second Part of Compound Words

Substantives, Adjectives, and Verb-stems which occur most frequently in the Second Half of Compounds

-adelphia, from **adelphos**, *brother.* Bot.
-algia, from **algos**, *pain.* Med.
-anthus, *flower.* Bot.
-arch, *ruler;* **-archy**, *lordship, dominion.*
-basis, *base, area.*
-bat (st. **ba**), *base, area.* Arch.
-bios, **-bium**, **-be**, *living.* Biol.
-blast, *germ, embryo.* Bot.
-blem, from **blema** (st. **bal**), *throw.*
-bolos, **-bol** (st. **bal**), *thrower.*
-carp(ion), **-carpic**, from **karpos**, *fruit.* Bot.
-caustic, from st. **kau**, *to burn.* Phys., etc.
-cele, *breaking, fracture.* Med.
-cene, from **kainos**, *new.* Geol.
-cephal(ic), from **kephale**, *head.* Med., Biol.
-ceros, **-ceras**, from **keras**, *horn.* Biol.
-chord(ium), *stringed instrument.* Mus.
-chroïc, **-chroïsm**, from **chros**, *colour, flesh.* Phys., Biol.
-chrom(ie), **-chromatic**, *colour.* Phys., Biol.

-chron, -chronic, from **chronos**, *time*.
-clas, *brittle, fragile*. Min.
-clin(ic), -clitic, from **klino**, *to bend*. Min., Biol., etc.
-coll, from **kolla**, *adhesive matter, glue*. Chem., etc.
-cope, from **kop**, *to cut, to strike*.
-cras, -crasy, from st. **kra**, *to mix*.
-crat, *ruler;* -cracy, *lordship, dominion*.
-crise, -crisy, -crit, -critic, from **krino**, *decide, test*.
-cycle, -cyclic, from **kyklos**, *circle, wheel*.
-demie, -demic, from **demos**, *people*. Med., etc.
-dermis, -dermic, from **derma**, *skin*. Med., Biol.
-dox, -doxy, st. **dok**, *opinion, doctrine*. Theol.
-drom, -drome, *runner, race-course*.
-dule, *servant*.
-dynamic, from **dynamis**, *strength*. Phys.
-edron, from **hedra**, *side*. Math.
-egesis (**hegeomai**, *to lead*), *leading, guidance*.
-egory (**agoreuo**, *to speak*), *discourse*.
-ergy (-ergic), st. **erg**, *exertion, strength*.
-gaeum, -gee, from **gaia**, *earth*. Astron.
-gam, -gamy, -gamic, *marriage, reproduction*. Bot., etc.
-gen, -geny, -genesis, -genic, from st. **gen**, *to be born, to arise from, to beget*.
-glyph, -glyphic, -glyptic, from **glypho**, *to cut*. Art.
-gnosis, -gnosy, -gnostic, -gnost, from st. **gno**, *to learn, to know*.
-gon, -gony, from **gen**, *to arise from, to beget*.
-gon, from **gōnia**, *angle*. Math.
-gramm, -graph, -graphy, -graphic, from **graph**, *to write, to draw*.
-gyn, -gyny, from **gyne**, *woman*. Bot., etc.

-iatros, *doctor;* **-iatry**, *therapeutics.* Med.
-later, *servant;* **-latry**, *service.*
-lect, st. **leg**, *to read.*
-lepsy, **-leptic**, from st. **lab**, *to take, seize.* Med., etc.
-lipse, **-liptic**, from st. **lip**, *to leave, to leave out.*
-lith, from **lithos**, *stone.* Min.
-log, **-logy**, **-logic** (st. **leg**), *speech, knowledge*, etc.
-lysis, **-lytic**, from st. **luo**, *to loosen, to solve.* Philos., Chem., etc.
-machy, from **mache**, *battle.*
-mania, *insanity, mania.* Med.
-mant, **-mancy**, **-mantic**, from **mantis**, *soothsayer.*
-mat (st. **ma**), *to move.* Tech.
-mer, **-mery**, from **meros**, *part, portion.* Chem., etc.
-meter, **-metry**, **-metric**, from **metron**, *measure.*
-morph(ic), **-morphy**, from **morphe**, *form, shape.* Biol.
-naut, *sailor.*
-nesos, **-nesia**, from **nesos**, *island.* Geog.
-nome, **-nomy** (st. **nem**), *law, distribution.*
-ŏd(e), from **hodos**, *way, road.* Phys., etc.
-ōde, **-ody**, from **ōdē**, *song, melody.*
-ŏdont, from **ŏdūs**, *tooth.* Biol., Tech.
-ol, from Lat. **oleum**, *oil.* Chem.
-onym(y), from **onoma**, *name.*
-opy, **-ops**, **-opsy**, **-opt**, **-opter**, etc., from st. **op**, *see.* Med., Phys.
-ŏrama, from **hŏrāō**, *to see.*
-paed(ia), **-paedeutic**, from **paides**, *boys, education.*
-pathy, **-pathic**, from **pathos**, *suffering.* Med.
-peptic, **-pepsia**, st. **pep**, *cook, digest.* Med.
-phag(y), st. **phag**, *eat.* Zo., Med.

-phan(y), -phasis, st. phan, *show, appear.*
-phase, -phatic, st. phe, *speak.*
-phil, *love.*
-phŏbia, from phobos, *fear.*
-phōn(e), from phōnē, *voice, sound.* Phys., Tech.
-phor, -phoric, from phero, *I bear, carry.* Phys., etc.
-phylax, -phylactic, from phylax, *a guard.* Med.
-physis, -physic, from physis, *nature.*
-phyt, from phyo, *to grow.* Nat., Bot.
-plasma, -plastic, from plasso, *I mould* or *build.* Biol., Bot.
-plexy, -plectic, st. pleg, *to strike.*
-pod, pūs, podos, *a foot.*
-polis, from polis, *a city.*
-psychosis, from psyche, *a soul.*
-ptero(s), from pteron, *a wing.* Zo., Arch.
-ptom, -ptote, from pipto, *I fall.* Math., Med.
-ptychon, st. ptych, *-fold.*
-rhaphy, from rhapto, *I stitch.*
-rrh, -rrhoea, from rheo, *I flow.* Med.
-scope, -scopic, st. skep, skop, *look, see.* Phys., Med.
-sophy, -sophic, from sophos, *wise.*
-sperm, -spermic, from sperma, *seed.* Bot.
-spor, st. sper, *sow.*
-stat, -stasy, st. sta, *make to stand still.*
-sthen(ic), from sthenos, *strength.* Med.
-stich(on), -stichic, from stichos, *a series, line.*
-stom(y), from -stoma, g. stomatos, *mouth.*
-strophy, -strophic, from strepho, *I turn.*
-style, from stylos, *a pillar.*
-tasis, st. ten, *I stretch.*

-taxis, -tactic, from **tasso,** *I draw up in order.*
-technic, from **techne,** *art.*
-therapy, from **therapeuo,** *I help, heal.* Med.
-therm, from **thermos,** *hot.* Phys.
-thesis, -thetic, st. **the,** *place, set.*
-tomy, -tomic, st. **tem,** *to cut.*
-ton(y), -tonic, st. **ten,** *to stretch.*
-trophy, -trophic, from **trepho,** *I nurture.*
-tropy, -tropic, from **trepo,** *I turn.*
-typy, -typic, from **tupto,** *I strike, imprint.*
-urgy, -ergic, st. **erg,** *work.*
-yl, from **hyle,** *wood, substance.* Chem.
-zoön, -zoic, -zot, from **zō,** *I live;* **zōŏn,** *an animal.*

PROPER NAMES

There is a large number of proper names formed from Greek roots; they are useful as helping the student to remember a number of Greek words. Examples:—

Agatha from ἀγαθός good. ἀλέξω help, gives us *Alexis, Alexander,* helper of man, the second portion of the latter name being from ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός man, which is also found in *Andrew,* manly, *Neander* (= *Newman*), *Andromache* (μάχη battle). *Athanasius, -ia,* from ἀ priv. = without, and θάνατος death. *Alethea* = ἀλήθεια the truth. *Baptist* from βαπτίζω dip in, to baptize. *Berenice* (orig. Macedonian) from φέρω to carry, and νίκη victory; this is also found in *Nicho-las, Nico-demus* (λαός people, cf. *Laity,* δῆμος people), *Nicaea* = *Nice, Nico-polis. Charis,* χάρις joy. *Chloe* = χλόη green of spring. *Christopher* = ὁ χριστός the anointed saviour,

and φέρω to carry. *Chrysostom* = χρυσός gold, and στόμα mouth. *Denis*, shortened from *Dionysus*, the god of wine. δῶρον a gift, in *Doris*, *Iso-dor*, *Pan-dora*, *Theo-dore* (*Doro-thea*) (θεός God). *Eric*, ἐρίκη heather, heath. Combination with εὖ well: *Eu-doxia* (δόξα opinion), *Eugene*, *Eugenia* (well born), *Eu-lalia* (λαλέω to talk), *Eu-phemia*, *Eu-menides* (-μενης disposed), *Euphrasia*, *Eu-phrosyne* (from φρήν sense), *Eu-phorion*, *Eu-sebius* (σέβω to honour), *Eustachius* (*Eustace*) (στάχυς seed). *George*, a farmer, *Georgina*, γῆ earth, and ἔργον work; *Gregory*, γρηγορέω to watch; *Harpagus*, ἁρπάζω to rob; *Helio-dor*, ἥλιος the sun; *Hieronymus* (*Jerome*), ἱερός holy, and ὄνομα a name. *Philip* = *Philippus*, loving horses, ἵππος a horse. *Irene*, εἰρήνη peace; *Iris* = ἶρις rainbow. κάλλος beauty, in *Calliope* (ὄψ, ὀπός voice), *Callisthenes* (σθένος strength). *Katherine*, καθαρός pure. κλέος renown, in *Cleopatra*. *Margaret* = μαργαρίτης pearl. *Melanie* from μέλαινα black. *Narcissus*, after a narcotic plant, from νάρκη numbness. νεός new, in *Neander*, *Nea-polis* (*Naples*). πᾶν all: *Pan-dora*, *Pan-cratius* (κρατέω to rule), *Panta-leone* (λέων lion), the patron saint of Venice, hence pantaloon. *Pelagius*, πέλαγος the sea. *Peter*, πέτρα rock. φιλέω love, in *Phil-adelphia* (ἀδελφός brother), *Phil-alethes* (ἀληθής true), *Philip*, *Philippine*. πολύς many, in *Polybius* (βίος life), *Poly-dor*, *Poly-carp* (καρπός fruit), *Poly-phemus* (φημί to say), *Poly-xenos* (ξένος strange). *Phyllis* (φύλλον a leaf) = a green shoot. *Pro-metheus*, the one who foresees or thinks beforehand, from μανθάνω to learn (st. μαθ). *Scholastica*, σχολή leisure, school. *Rhoda* = roses. *Sophia* = σοφία wisdom. σῶς healthy, in *Soc-*

rates. *Stephen* = στέφανος crown. θεός God, in *Theodore*, *Doro-thea*, *Theo-dosius* (δόσις a gift). *Timotheus*, *Timothy*, τιμάω honour, and θεός. *Urania* from οὐρανός heaven.

Agate (Achates, river of Sicily), *chalcedony* (Chalcedon), *magnet* (stone from Magnesia), *currants* (Ger. *Korinthen*, *i.e.* fruit from Corinth), *copper* (*aes cyprium*, mineral from Cyprus), have their origin in place names. Σόλοι, a town in Cilicia where bad Greek was spoken, gives *solecism*, French *le solécisme*, an error in language.

BORROWED WORDS

Since A.D. 597, when Augustine introduced Christianity and civilization into Britain, several Greek words (often Latinized) have become part of the English language. Their development is interesting, as their derivation is often an epitome of the history of the country. A few noteworthy instances follow.

Alms = *eleemosyna* (st. *eleeo* to pity) compassion, Fr. *aumône*, Ger. *almosen*.

Amethyst = *a-methystos* (*methyo* = to intoxicate) a precious stone, supposed to cure drunkenness.

Anchor, fr. Lat. *ancora* = Gr. *ankyra*, Fr. *ancre*.

Apostle (st. *stello-* to send), Gr. *apostolos*, Lat. *-us*, Fr. *apôtre*.

Apothecary (st. *the* = to store), *apotheca* = a storeroom.

Arsenic, fr. Lat. *arsenicum* = *arsenikon* (fr. *arsen* manly, strong).

Bishop = *epi-skopos* (st. *skep* to see) overseer, Lat. *episcopus*, Fr. *évêque*.

Bomb, fr. Fr. *bombe;* cf. Lat. *bombus* drone, related to the Gr. *bombos* = a dull sound.

Bombast, high-flown talk, originally *wadding;* Fr. *bombace* fr. Gr. and Lat. *bombyx.*

Box, fr. Gr. *pyxis* fr. *pyxos* = boxwood, Lat. *buxus.*

Buffalo, Fr. *buffle* fr. Lat. *bubalus* = Gk. *bubalos* a species of African deer.

Butter, fr. Gr. *butyron*, lit. cow-cheese, Lat. *butyrum*, Fr. *beurre.*

Camel, fr. Lat. *camelus* = st. *kamelos*, Fr. *chameau;* cf.:

Camelopard (*camelopardus*) a giraffe, fr. *camelus* and *pardus*, a leopard.

Camlet, Fr. *camelot* material made from camel's hair.

Card, Fr. *carte* (Ital. *carta*) fr. Lat. *charta*, Gk. *chartes* a page of made papyrus (hence paper); cf. *chart, charter.*

Celery, fr. Fr. *celeri*, Ital. *selleri*, fr. Lat. *selinum* = Gr. *selinon* parsley.

Chalk, fr. Lat. *calx, calcis* = Gr. *chalix*, Fr. *chaux.*

Cherry, fr. Gr. *kerasion* cherry, *kerasia* cherry tree, either fr. *keras* horn, on account of the hardness of the wood, or fr. *Kerasus* in Pontus; Lat. *cerasus*, Fr. *cerise.*

Chest, fr. Lat. *cista* = Gr. *kiste*, Fr. *ciste.*

Chestnut, fr. Lat. *castanea*, Gr. *kastanon*, after Kastana, a town in Pontus, or of Armenian origin; Fr. *chataigne;* so *castanets* fr. resemblance to chestnuts.

Church, fr. Gr. *kyriaka* belonging to the Lord, st. *kyrios* (the Fr. *église* is fr. Gk. *ekklesia;* cf. Welsh *eglws*).

Clergy, fr. Lat. *clerus* = Gr. *kleros* a lot, a divided inheritance, then a special class or rank.

Colossus, Lat. *colossus* = Gr. *kolossos* a gigantic statue, particularly that of Rhodes; Fr. *colosse*, colossal.

Comet, fr. Lat. *cometa*, Gr. *kometes* a star with a tail; cf. st. *kome* hair; Fr. *comète*.

Copper, fr. Lat. (*aes*) *cuprium* = Gr. *kyprion*, *i.e.* metal from Cyprus; Fr. *cuivre*.

Crystal, fr. Lat. *crystallus* = Gr. *krustallos* properly ice (*kruos*); Fr. *cristal*.

Date, fr. Ital. *dattilo*, and this fr. the Gr. *daktylos* = finger (from its fingerlike leaves); Fr. *datte*.

Devil, O.H.G. *tiuval*, fr. Gr.-Lat. *diabolus*, originally one who separates, slanders; Fr. *diable*.

Dragoon, fr. Gr. *drakon* snake (a knight whose standard was decked with the picture of a dragon or snake).

Elephant, fr. Lat. *elephantos* = Gr. *elephas*.

Epistle, fr. Lat.-Gr. *epistola* (st. *stello*); Fr. *epître*.

Gillyflower, fr. O. Fr. *giroflee* fr. καρυόφυλλον the clove tree; gillyflower so called from its clove-like smell. July-flower is the same word.

Golosh, fr. Fr. *galoche* fr. low Lat. *calopia*, and this fr. Gr. *kalopus* a shoemaker's last (Lat. *calopodium*).

Grotesque, wonderful, strange, as the ornaments in ancient crypts, etc.

Grotto, fr. Ital. *grotta* fr. Lat. *crypta* = Gr. *krypte* an underground church; Fr. *grotte*.

Gulf, fr. Fr. *golfe*, Ital. *golfo*, and this fr. Gr. *kolpos* (Mod. Gr. *kolphos*) the bosom of a dress. Hence Fr. *gouffre* a precipice.

Gum, fr. Lat. *gummi*, Gr.-Egypt. *kommi*, Fr. *gomme*.

Hermit, Lat. *eremita* = Gr. *eremites* fr. *eremos* alone; Fr. *ermite*.

Ink, Dutch *inkt;* Ital. *inchiostro;* Lat. *incaustum* = Gr. ἔγκαυστον (*καίω* burn) vitriol and oak-galls mixed under heat.

Lamp, fr. Fr. *lampe* fr. Lat.-Gr. *lampas* light.

Layman, fr. Lat. *laicus* = Gr. *laikos* belonging to the people (st. *laos*); Fr. *laique.*

Licorice, fr. Lat. *liquiritia* = Gr. *glykyrrhiza* sweet root (*glykys* sweet); Ital. *legorizia* and *regolizia*, Fr. *reglisse.*

Litany a prayer, a monotonous complaint, fr. Lat. *litania* = Gr. *litaneia* (*lite* request).

Marmalade, Fr. *marmalade;* Portug. *marmelada* fr. *marmelo* a quince; Lat. *melimelum* = μελίμηλον a honey-apple, an apple grafted on a quince.

Migraine, megrim, fr. Lat. *hemicrania* (Gr. ἡμι half and κράνιον skull) orig. a nervous headache of one side of the head.

Monk, fr. Lat. *monachus* = Gr. *monachos* living alone, Fr. *moine;* cf. *Munich* and the proper name *Monk*, etc.

Minster a cathedral, also in place names, fr. Lat. *monasterium* = Gr. *monasterion.*

Music, fr. Lat. *musica* = Gr. *musike.*

Organ, fr. late Lat. *organum*, Gr. *organon* a tool, implement (st. *erg* to work); Fr. *orgue.*

Oyster, fr. Lat. *ostreum* = Gr. *ostreon* (cf. *osteon* bone); Fr. *huitre.*

Paradise, fr. Lat. *paradisus* = Gr. *paradeisos* a pleasure ground, a park (orig. a Persian word), Fr. *paradis;* cf. also *parvise* (Fr. *parvis*) an outer court before a church.

Parchment, fr. Lat. *pergamena* (= Gr. *pergamenos*) =

prepared hides from town of Pergamos; Fr. *parchemin.*

Parish, fr. late Lat. *parochia* for *paroecia* = Gr. *par-oikia* the district or houses near a bishopric (st. *oikos*); Fr. *paroisse.*

Parsley, fr. medieval Lat. *petrosilium* for Lat.-Gr. *petroselin-um* fr. Gr. *selinon* celery, Fr. *persil*; cf. *celery.*

Pheasant, fr. Lat. *phasianus* = Gr. *phasianos* fr. *Phasis*; Fr. *faisan.*

Planet, fr. Lat.-Gr. *planetes*, *planaomai* to wander, move round; Fr. *planet.*

Police, fr. late Lat. *politia*, Gr. *politeia* state organization, Fr. *police*; cf. *policy* a form, an invoice fr. Ital. *polizza* and this fr. *poly-ptycha* (st. *ptych* to fold) a folded document.

Pomp, fr. Fr. *pompe* show fr. Lat. *pompa* = Gr. *pompe* a festive procession. Hence *pump* (a thin-soled shoe), because used for pomp or ornament; cf. Ger. *Pumphose*, wide trousers worn at festivals.

Priest, fr. Lat. *presbyter* = Gr. *presbyteros* elder; Fr. *prêtre.*

Purse, fr. Ital. *borsa*, Fr. *bourse*, allied to Gr. *byrsa* skin, leather.

Quince, M.H.G. *kütine* fr. Lat. *cotonia* = Gr. *Cydonia* a town in Crete; Ital. *cotogna*, Fr. *coing* and *cognasse.*

Rice, fr. Ital. *riso* (Fr. *riz*) fr. Lat.-Gr. *oryza.*

Rhubarb, fr. late Lat. *rha* = *rheum ponticum*, *i.e.* the river Rha = Volga, and *barbaros* = foreign; Ger. *Rhabarber.*

Scandal, fr. Lat.-Gr. *scandalum* properly a snare, a trap, Fr. *scandale* (*-iser*) and *esclandre.*

School, fr. Lat. *schola* = Gr. *schole* properly leisure devoted to study, then study, a learned disputation, then place of study; Fr. *école*.

Shalot, fr. Fr. *echalotte*, fr. Lat.-Gr. *Ascalonia* an onion from Ascalon.

Skeleton, fr. Gr. *skeletos*, Lat. *sceletus* a mummy (fr. *skello* to dry); Fr. *squelette*.

Sketch, fr. Ital. *schizzo* fr. Lat. *schedium* = Gr. *schedion* something done in a hurry; Fr. *esquisse*.

Squirrel, Old Fr. *esquirel* (mod. Fr. *écureuil*) from late Lat. *sciuriolus*, dim. of *sciurus*, fr. Gk. σκίουρος, lit. shadow-tail.

Talisman = Arabic *telsam* from τέλεσμα 1) an imitation, 2) a second object.

Treacle, Old Fr. *triacle* (orig. *triacque*), Span. *teriaca*, Lat. *theriaca* fr. Gr. *theriaka* (θηριακὰ φάρμακα) an antidote against poisons, especially bites of wild animals (θήρ wild beast), then a remedy.

Zest, thr. O. Fr. and Lat. from σχιστός cleft, divided; O. Fr. *zeste* = one of the partitions which divide the kernel of a walnut, also the peel of an orange or lemon; hence, when used as flavouring, a relish, zest; v. *schist-*, p. 138.

Zither, fr. Lat. *cithara* = *kithara*, whence Fr. *guitarre*, Ital. *chitarra*.

GREEK DOUBLETS

Several words borrowed directly from Greek during the Middle Ages had previously been introduced into English (often through Norman-French) by less edu-

cated people, and have naturally undergone various changes in form, thus —

Popular Early Form	Later Learned Form	Greek
Alms	Eleemosyn(ary)	Eleemosyna
Balm	Balsam	Balsamon
Blame	Blaspheme	Blasphemein
Diamond	Adamant	Adamanta
Fancy	Phantasy	Phantasia
Palsy	Paralysis	Paralysis
Phantom	Phantasm	Phantasma
Priest	Presbyter	Presbyteros
Slander	Scandal	Scandalon

LIST OF GREEK DERIVATIVES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The parts of a compound word containing different roots are separated by hyphens; both parts should be consulted, as the explanation of a word is given usually under only one heading. Words whose meanings are quite evident from their formation are not explained. Wherever part of a word is given with a hyphen after a semicolon, the rest is to be supplied from the *last* complete word in Italics preceding it. The words under each heading are in alphabetical order where the stems are the same, but compounds whose first part contains a different root are put at the end. For abbreviations, see p. v.

A-, an- (*ἀ-, ἄν-* "a" privativum or negative = not, non-, un-, in-). *a-chromatic; -diathermic*, impervious to radiant heat; *-diaphorous; -catalectic; -cotyledon; -mnesty* (*ἀμνηστία* a forgetting, from *μέμνημαι* to remember); *-morphous*, without form; *am-brosia* (*βροτός* mortal), food not for mortals; *an-acoluthon; -aemic* (v. *haem-*); *-archy; -ecdote* (v. st. *do*); *-omalous* (v. *hom-*); *-onymous; a-orist* (v. *horos*); *a-rgon* (v. *erg-*); *a-septic* (*σηπτός* putrid); *a-tom* (v. *tem-*).

Ac- (*ἀκή* a point). *acacia* (*ἀκακία*), *an-acaceous; acantha* (*ἀκανθα*), a thorn, prickle; *acanthus, -ine, -oid*; *acantho carpous*, having fruit covered with prickles; *-cladous*, having spiny branches; *-pterous*, with spiny fins; *trag-a-canth*, a leguminous plant.

Academia (*Ἀκαδήμεια* the Academy, a grove near Athens, belonging originally to a hero named Aca-

demus, where Plato used to teach his philosophy). *academ-y, -ic, -ism, -ist.*

Acaleph (*ἀκαλήφη* a nettle), a stinging jellyfish.

Acme (*ἀκμή*), point, top.

Acol- (*ἀκολουθέω* follow, fr. *a-* copulative + *κέλευθος* a path). *acoloth-ist, acolyth, acolyte*, a companion, associate; *an-acoluthon*, a change from one construction to another in the same sentence (lit. not following).

Acou- (*ἀκούω* to hear). *acou-meter*, an instrument for measuring power of hearing; *-stic.*

Acron (*ἄκρον* the top). *acro-bat, -ic* (*βαίνω*); *acro-cephalic*, having a pyramidal skull; *-lith*, a statue with extremities alone of stone; *-logy; -nychal*, rising at sunset, of stars; *-polis; -spire*, a sprout at the end of a seed; *acro-stic* (*στίχος* a line, verse); *acroterium*, in Arch. a pedestal for statuary on the apex of a pediment.

Actin- (*ἀκτίς*, gen. *ἀκτῖνος* a ray, beam). *Actin-ia*, a genus of radiate polyps; *actin-ism*, the radiation of light or heat; *-ic*, pertaining to actinism; *actino-mycosis*, disease of cattle caused by ray-fungus, "lump jaw"; *actin-i(form)*, having a radiated form; *actino-graph; -lite*, the raystone, *-litic; -logy; -meter.*

Adelphos (*ἀδελφός* brother). *adelphous*, having stamens in bundles; *mon-adelphous*, stamens united into one bundle; *poly-; Phil-adelphia*, n.p.

Aden (*ἀδήν* a gland). *adeno-id*, a growth like a gland.

Aei (*ἀεί* ever). *aeon* (*αἰών*), an age; *-ian.*

-aemic, v. *haema-* (*αἷμα* blood).

Aeolos (*αἴολος* quick moving, changeful, hence *Aeolus*, god of the winds). *Aeolian*, a harp; *aeolo-tropy* (*τρέπειν* to turn), change of physical properties due to change of position.

Aer (*ἀήρ* air). *aero-biotic*, living on atmospheric oxygen (Bot.); *aero-cyst*, air-bladder; *aero-dynamics; -graphy; -lite, -litic, -lith; -logy; -meter; -naut, -ic, -ism; -phoby; -phyte*, a plant living in and deriving its support from the air; *-scopy; -stat*; *aer-ated, -ial, -ator*, etc., through Lat. *aer*, fr. *ἀήρ*.

-aeresis, v. *haer-*.

Aesthēs-, aesthet- (*αἴσθησις* perception, feeling). *aesthesio-meter*, an instrument for measuring the sensibility of the skin; *aesthete* (one that perceives what is beautiful), *-ic, -icism; aesthophysiology*, the science of the senses; *an-aesthesia, -aesthetic*, (*ἀ* priv.).

Aether-, ether- (*αἰθήρ*, gen. *-έρος*, also *αἰθρα* the upper air, the heavens; *αἴθω* light up, kindle). *aithrio-scope*, instrument for measuring heat radiated from the sky; *ether, -ize, -ic; -eal, -ealize; -gram*, a message sent by wireless telegraphy; *ethyl*, the radical of alcohol and ether; *-ene*, a gas; *Ethi-opian* (*i.e.* burnt face).

Ag-, -eg-, -act (*ἄγω* lead, drive). *chor-agus* (*χοραγός*), a leader of a chorus in Athens; *strat-egy* (*στρατός* army), science of directing great military movements; *-egist, -egic; -agem* (thr. Fr. and Lat.); *ep-act* (*ἐπακτός* brought in, imported, intercalated, from *ἐπάγω*), hence, days intercalated, the excess of the solar over the lunar year (thr. Fr.).

Agath- (ἀγαθός good). *agath-ism*, the doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good; *Agatha*, n.p.

Agog- (ἀγωγή leading, a training, education). *dem-agog-ue*, *-ic*, *-ism*; *ped-*, *-y* (παῖδες children); *syn-*; *is-agogic* (εἰς into), introductory.

Agon- (ἀγών an assembly to see games, a contest). *agon-ism*, *-ist*, *-istic*; *-y*, *-ize*; *ant-agonist*; *prot-agonist*, the leading actor in the Greek drama.

Agonic, v. *gōn-*.

Agora-, -egory (ἀγορά market place; ἀγορέυω to make a speech in the market place, hence to assert). *agora-phobia*, dread of crossing open places; *cat-egory*, *-ical* (thr. Lat. fr. κατηγορία); *all-egory* (ἀλληγορία a description of one thing under the image of another, ἄλλος); *pan-egyr-ic* (πανήγυρις, fr. πᾶς + ἀγορά = an assembly of a whole nation, especially for a public festival, at which orations were made in praise of dead soldiers and statesmen), *-ist*, *-ize*; *par-egoric* (παρηγορικός addressing, soothing), and so applied to drugs.

Agra- (ἄγρα a catching, an attack). *chir-agra*, gout in the hand; *-agrical*; *pod-*, *-agric*.

Agro- (ἀγρός a field). *agro-nomy* (νέμω), agriculture; *agro-stis*, a genus of grasses; *agrosto-graphy*; *-logy*.

Alg- (ἄλγος pain). *-algia*, *-algy*, a medical suffix = "pain of"; *neur-*; *cardi-*; *my-*; *gastr-*; *nephr-*; *nost-* (νόστος a return home), home-sickness.

Aliph- (ἄλειφαρ, -ατος fat, oil, etc). *aliphatic*.

Allo- (ἄλλος another; cf. Lat. *alius*). *allo-*, combining form; *-cheiria*, a diseased state in which a touch on one side of the body is felt at the corresponding

point on the other; *-chroic*, changeable in colour, *-chroous*; *-gamy*, cross fertilization (Bot.); *-graph*, a signature made by one person for another; *-merism*, change in chemical composition without change of form; *-pathy*, *i.e.* employment of medicines to produce different effects from those of the disease; *-phane* (*φαίνω*), a mineral that shows a different colour under the blowpipe; *-phylian*, of another race; *-theism*; *-tropism*, variation of physical properties without change of substance; *allegory* v. sub *agora*. — *allel-* (*ἀλλήλων* of one another). *par-allel*, *-ism*, *-ogram*, *-o-piped*; v. sub *ped*. — *allag-* (*ἀλλαγή* change). *hyp-allage*, an inversion of the syntactical relation between two words; *parallax*, the difference between the position of a body as seen from a point on the earth's surface and its position as seen from the earth's centre; *-allactic*.

Amethyst, v. p. 31.

Ammon (Ἄμμων Egyptian god = Zeus or Jupiter). *ammonia* (originally made from camel's dung near the temple of Ammon). *-ium*, hypothetical base of ammonia; *-iac*; *am-ide*; *ammon-ite*, a fossil shell of an extinct cuttle-fish (thr. Lat., horn of Ammon, from their shape).

Amphi- (*ἀμφί* on both sides, around). *amphi-bia*, *-bious* (*βίος*); *-biolite*, a fossil amphibian; *-biology*; *-bole*, hornblende (thr. Lat. fr. *ἀμφίβολος* doubtful (v. *bal-*), because often mistaken for augite); *-bolite*, a rock consisting chiefly of hornblende; *-bology*, an ambiguous sentence; *-brach* = ∪ — ∪; *-carpic*; *-ctyony*

(*ἀμφικτύονες* = dwellers around); *-gamous ; -macer* = — ∪ —; *-oxus* (*ὀξύς* sharp), the lancelet, a little fish ; *-poda*, an order of Crustacea ; *-prostyle*, v. *styl-* ; *-s-baena* (*βαίνω* go, hence one that goes both ways), a fabulous serpent with a head at each end ; *-scii* v. sub *ski-* ; *-scians* = *scii* ; *-theatre* ; *-tropous* ; *-trite* (n.p., wife of Poseidon, goddess of the sea), a genus of marine annelids ; *-type*.

Ana (*ἀνά* up, towards, back, throughout; often merely strengthening word with which it is compounded ; v. second part of word). *ana-baptist ; -basis ; -camptic* (*κάμπτω* to bend), reflected ; *-chronism*, *-istic ; -coluthon ; -dem* a wreath ; *-diplosis ; -dromous*, ascending rivers to spawn (Ichth.); *-glyph*, *-glyptograph ; -agnorisis ; -gram*, *-grammatic ; -lects ; -lepsy ; -logue*, *-logism*, *-logize*, *-logous ; -lysis ; -mnesis ; -morphosis ; -paest* (*ἀνάπαιστος* struck back, rebounding), *i.e.* a dactyl reversed ∪ ∪ —; *phora ; -plasty ; -static ; -strophe ; -thema*, *-tize ; -tomy ; anchorite* (*ἀναχωρέω* retreat); *aneurysm* (*ἀνευρύνω* widen), dilatation of artery.

Andr- (*ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός* a man, hence in Bot. a stamen). *andr-oecium* (*οἶκος* a house ; v. sub *oec-*) (Bot.), the stamens taken collectively ; *andro-gyny* (Bot.), being both male and female, *-gynous ; -petalous*, having stamens that become petals, as the water-lily ; *-id*, a machine in human form ; *-phagous ; mon-andry ; poly- ;* etc. *Alex-ander ; Phil-ander*, n.p. ; also *phil-ander*, verb, to flirt.

Anemo- (*ἄνεμος* wind). *anemo-graph*, instrument for recording direction of the wind ; *-gram ; -logy ;*

-meter ; -ne, wind-flower ; hence *-nin*, a drug ; *-philous* (Bot.), fertilized by wind ; *-scope* = *-graph*.

Angel (ἄγγελος a messenger ; hence messenger of God, angel). An old English gold coin, value about ten shillings, so called from figure of angel on it. *angel-et*, a gold coin of Edward IV. of the value of one-half an angel ; *-ica*, an umbelliferous plant ; *-o-latry ; -o-logy ; -o-phany*, the appearance of an angel or angels to man ; *-ot*, an old Fr. coin ; also a coin struck by Henry VI. of England for use in his French dominions ; cf. *angelet*. *angelus*, a service in Roman Catholic Church fr. first words (thr. Lat.) ; *ev-angel* (εὐαγγέλιον = good tidings, gospel). *-ic, -ize, -ist ; Angelica*, n.p.

Angio- (ἄγγος or ἀγγεῖον a vessel). *angio-graphy*, description of the vessels of the body ; *-logy ; -tomy ; -sperm* (Bot.), a plant having a seed vessel ; *angi-enchyma* (χέω, to pour, v. *chyl-*) (Bot.), vascular tissue ; *spor-angium*, a spore-case (Bot.).

Anth- (ἄνθος a flower ; ἀνθηρός flowery ; cf. *anther* (Bot.)). *anth-o-genous ; -oid ; anthemion*, flower-like ornamentation in architecture ; *heli-anth ; anth-esis*, the opening of the flower ; *antho-bian*, a beetle that passes its life on flowers and leaves ; *-carpous* (Bot.), formed by the ovaries of several flowers ; *-cyanine*, the colouring matter of blue flowers ; *-leucin*, the colouring matter of white flowers ; *-lite*, a flower-like impression on rocks ; *-mania ; -philous* (Ent.), term applied to bees, etc. ; *-logy*, a collection of flowers ; hence a collection of beautiful passages from

authors; *-taxis*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis. *galanthus ; haem-anthus.*

Anthrax (*ἄνθραξ* charcoal, coal; a precious stone, carbuncle; then a pustule, carbuncle). *anthrax*, a disease of cattle; *anthrac-ite, -itic ; -oid ; -onite*, black marble; *-osis*, chronic inflammation of the lungs due to inhaling coal-dust; *-ine*, from coal (Chem.).

Anthropo- (*ἄνθρωπος* man). *anthrop-ic ; anthropo-geny ; -graphy ; -id ; -lite*, a petrified human body; *-logy ; -metry ; -morphism*, representation of the Deity as having human form and attributes; *-pathic*, subject to human passions; *-phagy, -phagous ; -tomy ; phil-anthropy ; mis-*.

Anti, ant- (*ἀντί* against, opposite to; instead of). *anti-*, combining form; v. second part of word. *ant-arctic ; -archism, -acid, -agonist, -epileptic. anti-bilious ; -climax ; -christ ; -dote ; -logy*, a contradiction in terms or ideas; *-pathy ; -phon ; -pode ; -septic.*

Aorist, v. *hor-*.

Aorta (*ἀορτή* the aorta or great artery). *aort-ic, aort-itis.*

Aphro- (*ἀφρός* foam). *Aphro-dite* (born of the foam), Gk. goddess corresponding to Lat. Venus; *herm-aphro-dite*, v. *herm-*; *aphrite*, a variety of calcite, earth foam; *aphrizite*, a variety of black tourmaline.

Apo-, ap(h)- (*ἀπό* from, in comp. has often idea of separation; v. second part of word). *apo-calypse ; -carpous ; -cope ; -crypha ; -dictic ; -logy ; -plexy ; -siopesis ; -stasy ; -stle* (v. *stel*); *-strophe ; -thecary ; -theosis ; ap-helium ; -horism ; -haeresis.*

-aract (ἀράσσω dash to pieces). *cat-aract* (καταρράκτης).

Arch- (ἀρχή a beginning, rule; ἄρχω to rule, be first). *arch-*, a prefix = chief, head; *arch-angel; -bishop* (v. *scop-*); *-deacon* (v. *diac-*); *-diocese; -iery*, high orders of ecclesiastics in the Russian Church; *-iator*, chief physician. Added to many purely English words, as *-enemy; -fiend*, etc. — *archi-diaconal; -episcopacy; -grapher*, a chief secretary; *-pelago*, originally the Aegean Sea, *i.e.* the chief sea to the Greeks, hence any sea, like the Aegean, studded with islands; *-tect*, master workman; *-tectonic, -tecture.* — *arche-biosis*, production of living from non-living matter; *-gony*, spontaneous generation; *-logy; -type;* — *an-archy; hept-; hier-; olig-; mon-; polem-; tetr-.* — *archo-zoic.* — *archae-* (ἀρχαῖος ancient). *archae-an; -o-logy, -ist;* — *archa-ic; archaism.* — *archon* (ἄρχων, -οντος a ruler). *archon-tic.*

Arct- (ἄρκτος a bear). *arctic, ant-; arct-urus* (thr. Lat., fr. οὖρος a guard), the bear-ward, a constellation.

Areo- (Ἄρης Ares, god of war = Lat. Mars). Ἄρειος πάγος *Areopagus;* hill of Mars, on the west side of Acropolis at Athens; highest court of justice; *-pagite, -itic.*

Argon, v. *erg-*.

Argyr- (ἄργυρος silver). *hydr-argyrum*, water silver, quicksilver.

Aristo- (ἄριστος best). *aristo-cracy, -crat, -ic; -archy; Aristo-tle*, n.p.

Arithm- (ἀριθμός number). *arith-mancy*, divination by numbers; *-metic; -mo-meter; log-arithm.*

Arom- (ἄρωμα spice). *aroma, -tic, -tize; -tous.*

Arsen, arren (*ἄρσην* or *ἄρρην* male). *arsen-ic*, owing to its powerful properties; *-ious*, containing arsenic; *-iate* or *-ate*, a salt of arsenic acid; *-ite*, arsenious oxide; *arrenotokos*, producing only males.

Arsis (*ἄρσις* a raising or lifting, rise of the voice on the accented syllable of a foot; opposed to *thesis*, the unaccented part).

Arter- (*ἀρτηρία* the windpipe). *artery* (thr. Lat.), supposed by the ancients to be a ramification of the windpipe because found empty after death; *arterial; -alize; -o-logy; -o-tomy; arter-itis.*

Arthr- (*ἄρθρον* a joint). *arthr-itic; -itis; -odynia* (*ὀδύνη* pain); *-osis*, articulation in a joint.

Asc- (*ἀσκός* a leathern bag, bladder). *ascus*, pl. *asci* (because thr. late Lat.), a spore case. — *Ascidium*, (1) a genus of tunicates to which sea-squirts belong; (2) (Bot.) a pitcher-shaped organ or appendage (*ἀσκίδιον* dimin. of *ἀσκός*); *ascidian.* — *asco-gonium*, the organ in which the asci are developed; *-spore*, a spore produced in an ascus.

Ascet- (*ἀσκέω* exercise; *ἀσκητής* one who exercises, trains). *ascet-ic, -icism.*

Aster, astr- (*ἀστήρ* a star). *aster*, a genus of plants with radiated composite flowers (*i.e.* starlike); *aster-ia*, a variety of sapphire; *-ialite*, a fossil starfish; *-isk; -ism*, (1) a small cluster of stars; (2) three asterisks; *-oid; -oidea*, the order to which starfish belong; *-o-lepis*, a huge fossil fish; *Astraea*, the goddess of justice; the fifth planetoid; *astral; astrite*, a star-stone; *astro-geny*, the meteoric evolution of the heavenly bodies; *-labe*, an instrument

used for taking altitude of stars; *-lithology*, study of meteorites; *-logy*, *-ic*, *-er*; *-metry*; *-nomy*; *-scope*, an instrument on which the constellations were delineated. Cf. *dis-aster* (Lat. *dis* and *astrum*, fr. Gr. *ἀστήρ*), arising from unlucky planet.

Asthma (*ἆσθμα* a panting, gasping); *-tic.*

Athen- (*Ἀθήνη* Athene, goddess of knowledge, arts, etc. = Lat. Minerva; according to tradition *Ἀθῆναι* Athens was named after her). *Athenaeum*, Lat. fr. *Ἀθηναῖον* temple of Athene, hence any institution or club for encouragement of art or literature.

Atla- (*Ἄτλας*, *-αντος* (1) a god, Atlas, who held up the pillars of heaven. (2) Later, a Titan who upheld Mt. Atlas in Western Africa, the pillar of heaven). *atlas* (so called from pictures of Atlas on cover bearing the world); the first vertebra of the neck (because it upholds the skull); *Atlantean*, like Atlas; *atlantes*, figures of men, used as columns; *Atlantic.*

Atmo- (*ἀτμός* smoke, vapour). *atmo-logy*; *-lysis*, the separation of gases; *-meter*, an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation; *-sphere*; *-spheric.*

Auto- (*αὐτός* self). *aut-archy*; *-hentic* (from *αὐθέντης* the real perpetrator or doer); *auto-*, combining form; *auto-biography*; *-carpous* (Bot.), consisting of pericarp alone; *-chthon*, q.v.; *-cracy*, *-crat*; *-gamy*, self-fertilization; *-genous*; *-graph*; *-math*, a self-taught person; *-maton*, *-matic*, *-matism*; *-morphism*, the description of one's own characteristics to another; *-nomy*; *-phagy*; *-type.* — *aut-opsy*, per-

sonal observation; hence, a post-mortem examination. — *tauto* (ταὐτὸ = τὸ αὐτὸ the same), *tauto-logy*, *-logize*, *-logic*, *-logous*; *-phony*. Many hybrid words, e.g. *auto-mobile*.

Axiom (*ἀξίωμα* a claim, a self-evident proposition). *axiom-atic*.

Bacchus (Βάκχος god of wine). Derivatives through Lat. *Bacchus*, *bacchic*; *bacchanal*, a devotee of Bacchus, a reveller, a riotous bacchanalian, *-ian*, *-ianism*.

Bacterion (*βακτήριον* a staff, stick, diminutive of *βάκτρον*). *bacterium*, a micro-organism; *bacteriology*.

Ball-, bol-, blem- (*βάλλειν* to throw, *βλῆμα* something thrown). *ballismus*, St. Vitus's dance; *ballista*, an engine for hurling stones in ancient and medieval warfare; *ballistics*; *dia-bolical*, cf. p. 33; *hyperbole*; *para-bola*, *-boloid*; *para-bole*, a simile; *parable*; *symbol*; *embolism*, *-bolic*, *-ize*, referring to (1) obstruction of a blood-vessel, (2) insertion of days or months in a year. *bolide*, a meteoric stone, *emblem*; *problem*; *belemnite*, a fossil found in chalk rocks (*βέλος* a dart).

Baptizein (*βαπτίζω* to dip). *Baptist*; *Ana-baptist*; *baptism*, *-ize*, etc.; *baptistry*.

Barbaro- (*βάρβαρος* one who speaks unintelligibly, a *barbarian*). Derivatives through Latin. *barbarism*, the use of foreign or obsolete words. *rhu barb* (thr. Fr. and Lat., lit. the barbarian plant from the Rha, *i.e.* the Volga).

Baro- (*βάρος* weight, *βαρύς* heavy). *baro-graph*, an instrument for registering fluctuations in atmos-

pheric pressure; *-logy; -meter, -metric,* etc.; *-scope; bary-centric,* pertaining to the centre of gravity; *-tone.*

Bas-, bat-, bet (root βα in βαίνω to go, βάσις a step). *basis; basic; basidium,* a spore-bearing cell in the fructification of mushrooms; *ana-basis; cata-basis; dia-betes; acro-bat; stylo-bat; a-dia-batic* (*i.e.* not to be passed through), without gain or loss of heat, used of bodies changing volume; *hyper-baton,* a figure by which words are placed in an unusual position.

Basil- (βασιλεύς king). *basilisk,* a crested snake; *basilica* (orig. ἡ βασιλικὴ στοά or οἰκία the palace of the king, then an aisled public building of the Romans, on the model of which Christian churches were built); *basilicon,* a kind of ointment; so named from its reputed sovereign virtues.

Biblio- (βίβλιον a book). *Bible, -lical; biblio-graphy; -latry,* book worship; *-mancy; -mania; -phile; -phobia,* a dread of books; *-pole,* a dealer in rare books; *-theca,* a library.

Bio- (βίος life). *bio-graphy, -er; -logy; -dynamics,* the doctrine of vital forces; *-genesis; -nomy,* the science of living functions; *-metry.* — *amphi-bia, -bian, -bious; sym-biosis; micro-be.*

Blasphem- (βλασφημία evil speaking). *blasphem-e, -ous, -my.* Cf. *blame,* through O.Fr., *blâme.*

Blast- (βλαστός bud, germ). *blasto-derm; odonto-blast; osteo-; plano-; sarco-, zoo-.*

Blem-, v. **ball-**.

Blenn- (βλέννα mucus). *blennorrhagia. blenny,* a fish with mucous-covered scales.

Bol-, v. **ball-**.

Boreas (*βορέας* the north wind). *hyper-borean.*

Botan- (*βοτάνη* grass, herbs). *botan-y ; -ical ; -ist.*

Brachy- (*βραχύς* short). *brachy-cephalic; brachy-logy*, conciseness in expression; *amphi-brach ; tri-brach* ∪∪∪.

Brōm- (*βρῶμος* stench). *brom-ine*, one of the elements ; *-ic, -ide, -ism ; -ate*, a compound of bromic acid with a base.

Brōma (*βρῶμα -ατος* food). *broma*, a preparation of chocolate ; *bromato-graphy*, a disquisition on foods ; *theo-bromine*, a substance found in the chocolate bean.

Bronchia (*βρογχία* the bronchial tubes). *bronch-ial, -itis ; broncho-cele*, a goitre ; *-tomy.*

Bryo- (*βρύω* be full of, swell). *em-bryo ; -logy ; -geny*, science dealing with the formation of embryos.

Bu-, bos- (*βοῦς* an ox). *bu-centaur*, a fabulous monster, half ox and half man ; the state barge of Venice ; *Bucephalus*, the horse of Alexander the Great ; *bu-colic* (*βούκολος* ox-herd) ; *bu-crane*, a sculptured ox-head ; *bosphorus*, lit. ox passage, originally applied to several straits ; cf. Oxford ; *hecatom-b*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen ; any large number of victims.

Bub- (*βουβών* the groin). *bubo ; bubonic.*

Bul- (*βουλή* will ; plan, council). *a-bulia*, loss of will.

Butyr- (*βούτῡρον* butter, *βοῦς* + *τυρός* cheese). *butyr-ic*, pertaining to or derived from butter ; *-in* or *-ine*, a liquid occurring in butter ; *-aceous, -ous. butter* (thr. Lat. *butyrum*).

Cac- (*κακός*, bad). *cac-haemia*, bad state of the blood ;

caco-demon ; -graphy ; -logy, bad choice of words; *-phonous ; -trophy.*

Cain-, cene- (*καινός*, new). *caino-zoic* (Geol.), tertiary; *eo-cene* (dawn of the recent) (Geol.), a division of the tertiary system, in which first traces of existing species of shells are found; *mio-* (*μείων* less), the middle tertiary strata; *plio-* (*πλείων* more), the more recent tertiary deposits; *kainite.*

Cal- (*καλέω* call). *ecclesia*, v. *-clete.*

Cal-, call-, kal- (*καλός* beautiful; *κάλλος* beauty). *calligraphy ; calli-sthenic ; calo-type*, a photographic process; *-mel* (*μέλας*); *kal-eido-scope, -scopic ; Calli-ope* (+ *ὄψ* voice), n.p., Muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Calyc- (*κάλυξ*, gen. *-υκος* the calyx of a flower). *calyc-anthemous* (Bot.), having petal-like sepals; *calyx* and its derivatives are often confounded with Lat. *calix*, a cup, which is derived from *κύλιξ* a drinking-cup.

Calyp-, calyb- (*καλύπτω* cover, hide). *calyb-ite* (fr. *καλύβη* a hut), one of a class of early Christians who lived in huts; *calyptr-a*, a veil; *-ate* (Bot.), having a calyptra; *apo-calypse* (*ἀποκαλύπτω* uncover), *-calyptic.*

Canister (*κάνιστρον*, Lat. *canistrum*, a wicker basket).

Canon (*κανών*, gen. *-ονος* a rod or ruler; hence, metaph. rule, rule of faith, rule of the church, regular minister of the church), *canon, -ical, -ist, -istic, -ize.*

Canopy (thr. Lat. fr. *κανωπεῖον* an Egyptian bed with curtains, fr. *κώνωψ* a gnat).

Carat, v. *cer.*

Cardi- (*καρδία* the heart, the stomach). *cardia*, the opening that admits food into the stomach; *-c*, of or pertaining to the heart or cardia; *cardi-algia*, heartburn; *card-itis; cardio-id; cardio-graph*, instrument for recording motions of the heart; *endo-cardium*, the lining of the heart; *-cardiac; peri-cardium; peri-card-itis; myo-carditis*, v. *my-*. Observe formation of these medical terms; *-itis* = inflammation of.

Carpo- (*καρπός* fruit). *carpo-lite*, a fossil fruit; *-logy; -phagous; endo-carp*, the inner wall of a pericarp (Bot.); *epi-*, the outer skin of fruits; *peri-*, the ripened ovary or fruit covering. *amphi-carpic*, producing two kinds of fruit.

Castanets (fr. resemblance to chestnuts) and **Chestnuts.** Both words corrupted thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. *κάστανον* a chestnut, fr. *Κάστανα* a city of Pontus, noted for its chestnut trees.

cata-, cat- (*κατά* down, against; often merely a strengthening prefix, v. second part of word). *cata-caustic; -clysm; -comb; -lectic; -lepsy; -logue; -iysis; -petalous; -phonics; -plasm; -pult* (thr. Lat. fr. Gr. *καταπέλτης*); *-rrh*, v. *rheo-; -stasis; -strophe; cat-acoustics; -anadromous; -aract; cat-echism, -ise, -ist, -umen; cat-egory, -ical; -optrics; cat-hedra, -l; -heretic; -heter; -hode; -holic, -ism, -ize; -holicon* = *panacea.*

Cathar- (*καθαρός* pure). *cathar-sis*, a purging, *-tic; -tine*, the purgative principle of senna; *Katharine*, n.p.

Caust-, caut- (*καίω* burn, adj. *καυστός* burnt). *caust-ic, -icity; cauter*, a hot, searing iron; *-ant, -ism, -ize,*

-y ; cata-caustic, a caustic curve formed by reflection ; *dia-*, that which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays through a convex lens ; *en-*, pertaining to the art of burning in colours on glass, etc. ; *ink* (Gr. ἔγκαυστον = Lat. *incaustum* = vitriol and oak galls mixed in heat ; Ital. *inchiostro ;* Dutch *inkt*). *holo-caust.*

Centaur (κένταυρος a monster half man and half horse). *bu-centaur*, a monster half ox and half man.

Centro- (κέντρον a goad, point, centre of circle). Lat. *centrum*, from which come many derivatives.

Cephal- (κεφαλή the head). *cephal-algy ; -ate*, having a distinct head (Zoöl.), as a mollusk ; *-ic ; -itis*, inflammation of the brain. — *cephalo-meter ; -tomy ; -pod*, a mollusk having tentacles attached to the head ; *-id ; Bu-cephalus.* — *-cephalic, -cephalous*, suffixes used in Zoöl., etc. *brachy- ; dolicho- ; macro- ; micro- ;* etc.

Cer- (κέρας, gen. κέρατος a horn). *rhino-ceros ; mono-*. — *carat* (κεράτιον, diminutive of κέρας, hence a little horn, the fruit of the locust tree used as a weight ; thr. Fr. and Arabic). *cerastes*, horned serpent.

Ceram- (κέραμος potter's clay). *ceram-ic*, pertaining to pottery ; *-ics.*

Cero- (κηρός wax ; cf. Lat. *cera*). *cero-graphy, -ist, -ic ; -plastic*, modelled in wax ; *cero-tic ; -xylon*, the wax palm.

Chaos (χάος space). *chaos ; chaotic.*

Character (χαρακτήρ character ; lit. impress, print, character). *-istic, -ize.*

Charis (χάρις favour, thanks). *eu-charist, -istic.*

Chem-, v. *chyl-.*

Chili-, kilo- (χίλιοι, adj., χιλιάς, noun, a thousand). *chiliad,* a thousand, especially of years; *chili-arch; kilo-gram* (thr. Fr.), *-litre, -metre; -stere.*

Chir (χείρ the hand). *chir-urgeon,* surgeon; *-agra; chiro-graph, -er; -gymnast; -logy; -mancy; -nomy,* the art of gesticulation; *-plast; -podist; allo-chiria.*

Chloros (χλωρός), pale green. *chlor-ine; chlor-ic; chlor-ide; chlor-idize,* to cover with chloride of silver; *chlor-iodic,* compounded of chlorine and iodine; *chlor-ite,* a mineral of green colour; *chloro-form* (fr. chlorine + formyl, like many chemical terms artificially formed); *chloro-ma,* a greenish tumour; *-meter,* an instrument for measuring the bleaching power of a substance; *-phane,* a fluorspar; *-phyll,* the green colouring matter of plants; *-sis,* the green sickness, a disease of plants; *-tic; chloral* (chlorin + alcohol).

Chol- (χολή gall, bile, anger). *chole-ic,* pertaining to bile; *choler; cholera, -aic; choler-ine,* the precursory symptoms of cholera; *melan-choly.*

Chondr- (χόνδρος a corn, grain; cartilage). *chondritis; chondro-logy; -graphy,* a treatise on cartilage; *-id, -meter,* a steelyard for weighing grain; *hypo-chondrium,* that part of the abdomen beneath the false ribs; *hypo-chondria, -iac.*

Chōr- (χώρα, χῶρος a country, place). *choro-logy; -grapher.*

Chŏr- (χορός a dance, choral dance). *chor-agus; chor-al; chor-iambus* ⏑ – ⏑ –; *chor-ist, ister; chor-ic; choir* (thr. Lat.); *Terpsi-chore,* n.p.

Chord- (χορδή a string). Lat. *chorda*. *chord*, *mono-chord*, instrument with one string only; *poly-chord*. *harpsi-chord*; *cord* (thr. Lat.); *cordage*; *cordelier*, a Franciscan friar (fr. his girdle); *cordite*.

Chris- (χρίω anoint). *chrism*, holy oil; *chrismal*; *chri-som*, linen anointed with oil; *Christ*, *-en*, *-endom*, *-ening*, *-ian*, *-ianity*, *-ianize*, *-ology*; *Christopher*, n.p.

Chrom- (χρῶμα, -ατος colour). *chromo-scope*; *-logy*; *chrome*; *chromium*, a metal; *chromate*, a salt of chromic acid; *chromato-meter*; *-phore*, one of the pigment cells in animals; *-sis*, discoloration of the skin; *chroma-trope*, an arrangement in a magic lantern for producing changing colours; *chromo-lithograph*, hence *chromo*; *chromo-sphere*, gaseous envelope surrounding the sun; *chromo-typograph*; *chromule*, colouring matter in plants, except chlorophyll; *chromatic* (Mus.) proceeding by semi-tones (the intermediate tones were originally printed in colours); *mono-chrome*; *mono-chro-matic*, presenting rays of light of one colour only; *poly-chrome*, *-atic*; *photo-chromy*; *iso-chromatic*; *di-chromatic*; *a-chro-matic*.

Chron- (χρόνος time). *chron-ic*; *chroni-cle*, *-cler*; *chrono-barometer*; *-gram*, inscription in which date is expressed by letters, *-graph*, *-er*; *-logy*; *-meter*, *-metric*, *-metry*; *-pher*, a contrivance for conveying time by electricity; *-scope*; *ana-chronism*, *-istic*; *iso-chronism*; *tauto-chrone*, a curve such that a body rolling down it from any point in it will always reach the lowest point in the same time; *syn-chronize*, *-ism*, *-istic*.

Chrys- (χρυσός gold). *chrys-alis, -alid; chrys-anthemum; chrys-elephantine*, overlaid with gold and ivory; *chrysolite*, a mineral.

Chthon (χθών, χθονός the earth). *chthonian*, springing from the earth; *auto-chthon*, an original inhabitant; *Melan-cthon*, n.p. = Ger. *Schwarzerde*, lit. black earth.

Chyl-, chym-, chem- (χέω pour; hence, χυλός juice, digestive juice; χυμός juice, liquid). *chyl-e, -ous* and numerous hybrid words, *chyli-faction, -ferous*, etc. (Lat. *facio, fero*). — *chym-e, -ous; chymi-(fication)*, etc.; *par-en-chyma*, soft, cellular tissue, pith of plants. — *syn-chysis* (Rhet.), confusion. — *chem-ical, -ist, -istry*, etc. (older form, *alchemy*, etc. These words came thr. Fr. and Arab. fr. late Gk. χημεία).

Cin-, Kin- (κινέω move, κίνημα a motion). *cinematograph*, also *kin-; cin-enchyma* (+ ἔγχυμα an infusion, ἐν+χέω pour) Bot., sap-bearing tissue, *-tous; kinemat-ics*, the science of motion, *-ic, -ical; kin-etic*, causing motion.

Clas- (κλάω break, κλάσις a breaking). *ana-clastic*, pertaining to the refraction of light; *oligo-clase* (a little fracture), a kind of felspar; *ortho-*, potash felspar; *peri-*, an oxide of magnesium; *icono-clast*, a breaker of images, *-ic*.

Clept- (κλέπτω steal, fut. κλέψω). *cleps-ammia* (ἄμμος sand), an instrument for measuring time by sand; *-ydra* (ὑδωρ water), instrument for measuring time by flow of water through an aperture, the water clock of the ancients; *klepto-mania, -c. klepht*, a Greek brigand.

Cler- (κλῆρος a lot; an allotment, inheritance; the

clergy). *clergy* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat. *clericia;* Old Eng. *clerisy*); *cleric, -al; clerk* (thr. Lat.), *clero-mancy*, divination by lot; *-nomy* (*νέμω* distribute), heritage.

-clete in *Paraclete* (*παράκλητος* called to one's aid); in N.T. = the helper (*καλέω* call); cf. *ecclesia.*

Clim-, clin-, clit- (1. *κλίνω* slope, lean, recline, *κλίνη* a bed; 2. *κλίμα, -ατος* a slope; region, climate; 3. *κλῖμαξ, -ακος* a ladder; hence in rhetoric, a gradual ascent, climax). (1) *clino-meter*, instrument for determining the slant or dip of strata, *-metry; tri-clinic* (Min.), having three axes obliquely inclined to one another; *iso-clinic*, having the same slant or dip, *-al*; *tri-clinium* (thr. Lat.), a set of three dining couches used in ancient Rome; *clinic, -al*, pertaining to a sick bed; *clinique*, a bedside examination of a patient (these words thr. Fr. and Lat.); *en-clitic*, a word which leans its accent upon the one before; (2) *climate* (thr. Fr. and Lat.); *climat-al; -archic*, presiding over climates; *-ic; -ize; climato-graphy; -logy.* (3) *climax; climact-eric*, pertaining to a critical period or crisis.

Clys- (*κλύζω* wash over). *clyster; clysmic*, washing, cleaning; *cata-clysm*, deluge, catastrophe.

Cocco- (*κόκκος* a berry). *cocco-lite*, a kind of pyroxene; *-liths*, minute disks, fossil remains of algae found in Atlantic ooze; *-sphere*, a spherical mass of coccoliths; *coccus* (Bot.), one of the separate divisions of a schizocarp (a lobed fruit with one-seeded cells); *cochineal* (because Gr. *κόκκος* was used to obtain a scarlet dye; thr. Sp. and Lat.).

Cŏl- (*κόλον* the large intestine, the colon). *colic* (thr. Lat.); *col-itis.*

Coll- (*κόλλα* glue). *coll-odion* (*εἶδος*), *-ize.* — *proto-col*, the original copy of a writing, as of a despatch or treaty, *-ist*, a registrar or clerk; *osteo-colla; tauro-coll.*

Cōlon (*κῶλον* a limb, member; a member or clause in a sentence). *semi-colon.*

Colosso- (*κολοσσός* a gigantic statue; cf. the Colossus at Rhodes). *coloss-al; Coloss-eum* (Lat.), the Flavian amphitheatre, the largest in Rome.

-coluth, v. *acoluth* (*ἀκολουθέω* to follow; fr. *a* copulative and *κέλευθος* a path).

Com- (*κῶμος* a revel, merry making, festal song). *comic, -al; en-comium* (*ἐγκώμιον* song of praise); *-comiast, -ic; comedy* (*κωμωδία*, *κῶμος* + *ἀείδω* sing).

Cōma (*κῶμα*, *-ατος* a deep sleep; cf. *κοιμάω* to lull to rest). *comat-ose;* cf. *cemetery* (thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. *κοιμητήριον* a sleeping-room).

Comb, v. *cymb.*

Comet (*κομήτης* a comet; *κομάω* to have long hair).

Comma-, v. *cop.*

Cop- (*κόπτω* cut, *κόμμα*, something cut; a short clause in a sentence). *apo-cope*, the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; *-copate; syn-cope*, elision of letters or a syllable from the middle of a word, *-copate, -copist, -copize; peri-cope*, an extract from the Scripture. — *comma.*

Copro- (*κόπρος* dung). *coprolite*, fossil dung; *copro-phagan*, dung-beetle, etc.; *ornithocopros*, guano.

Cord, v. *chord.*

Cosmo- (*κόσμος* order; hence the world or universe, from its perfect arrangement; *κοσμέω* to adorn). *cosm-ic, -al*, pertaining to the universe; *-ism*, the theory of the universe or cosmos, esp. the doctrine of evolution. — *cosmo-gony*, origin of the universe, *-gonist, -gonic; -graphy; -latry; -logy; -metry; -plastic*, pertaining to the formation of the world; *-polite, -politan; -sphere*, an instrument for showing position of the earth with respect to the fixed stars; *-theism* = pantheism; *cosm-orama*, an optical exhibition of drawings of the world. — *cosm-etic*.

Cothurn- (*κόθορνος* the cothurnus or buskin, a kind of shoe worn by Gr. and Rom. tragedians). *cothurn-ate*, tragical, stilted.

Cotyledon (*κοτυληδών* any cup-like hollow; fr. *κοτύλη* a cup), one of the seed-lobes of the embryo plant; *-ous*, having a seed lobe; *a-cotyledonous; mono-, di-, poly-*.

Cranio- (*κράνιον* skull). *cranium* (thr. Lat.); *cranial; cranio-logy, -logist; -meter, -metry; -scopy*, examination of the skull; *migraine, me-grim* (corrupted fr. *ἡμικρανία*, thr. Fr. and Lat.), nervous headache on one side of the head.

Cras- (*κεράννυμι* mix, *κρᾶσις* a mixing). *crasis* (1) the constitution of the blood; (2) the coalescence of two vowels into one long one or diphthong. — *dys-crasy*, distemperature of the bodily juices. — *poly-crase*, a mineral.

Crat- (*κρατέω* be strong, rule). *aristo-crat, -cracy; auto-; demo-; hiero-; ochlo-*, mob-rule; *physio-*, the doctrine that wealth consists entirely in land and its

products; *theo-; pluto-; timo-*, a state in which honours are awarded according to the amount of property one has (τιμή honour, assessment). — *pan-cratium*, in ancient Greece a gymnastic contest that combined wrestling and boxing; *-cratic*, athletic; *-cratist.* — Hybrid compounds not unfrequent; *e.g. bureau-cracy.*

Crater (κρατήρ, cf. cras-, a mixing vessel, cup; hence the crater of a volcano).

Crea-, creo- (κρέας, gen. -ατος flesh). *creo-sote* (σωτήρ saviour; hence preserver of flesh, from its antiseptic qualities). — *creat-ine*, an organic substance obtained from muscular tissue. — *pan-creas, -creatic.*

Cris-, crit- (κρίνω separate, judge; κρίσις a deciding point; κριτής a judge). *crisis; critic, -al, -ism, -ize; -aster*, a worthless critic; *critique* (thr. Fr.), an examination or estimate of a work of art, literature, etc. — *hypo-crite* (ὑποκριτής an actor). — *dia-critic, -ical*, separating, distinctive.

Cryo-, crystal- (κρύος frost; κρύσταλλος ice). *cryo-gen*, a freezing mixture; *-lite*, a fluoride of sodium and aluminium; *-phorus*, an instrument for showing fall of temperature in water by evaporation; *crystal; crystall-ine, -ize; crystallo-geny*, the science of the production of crystals; *-genic; -graphy, -ic; -id; palaeo-crystic; micro-crystalline.*

Cryph-, crypt- (κρύπτω hide). *crypt; cryptic*, hidden, secret; *crypto-gam* (v. *-gam*), *-ic, -ist, -ous, -y; -gram*, something written in secret characters; *-graphic, -y; -logy*, secret language; *-nym*, secret name; *crypto-genetic*, of hidden origin; *Apocrypha, i.e.* hidden,

unrecognized writings; *krypton*, one of the inert constituents of the atmosphere. — *Grotto* is really the same word as *crypt*, after coming through Ital. and Lat.; cf. also *grot*, the Fr. *grotte*.

Cyan- (*κύανος* cyanos, a dark-blue substance used to adorn works in metal). *cyan-ean*, dark blue; *-ine*, a blue colouring matter; *-o-meter*, instrument for measuring intensity of blue in sky, etc.; *-o-type*, a photo obtained by the use of prussian blue; *-o-gen*, a gas composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon; *-ic*, pertaining to cyanogen; *-ide*, a compound of the same; *-ite*, a silicate of aluminium; *-osis*, a disease in which the skin is of a livid blue.

Cyclo- (*κύκλος* a wheel, a circle). *Cycl-ops* (*ὤψ* eye), one of a race of giants who had one huge eye in centre of forehead, *-opean*, *-opic*; *cyclo-graph*; *-id*, a curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle revolved on a straight line; *-meter*; *-ne*, *-nic*; *cycl-orama*, a circular panorama; *-sis*, circulation of blood or other fluid; *-stomous* (Zo.), having a circular mouth; *-style*, instrument for multiplying copies of letters; *-paedia* (= *encyclo-*). *bi-cycle*, *cyclist*; *tri-*; *en-cyclic*; *en-cyclo-paedia* (*παιδεία* education, fr. *παῖς* a boy); *epi-cycle*, a circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.

Cymb-, comb (*κύμβη* a hollow, a cup). *cymbal* (thr. Fr. and Lat.); *cata-comb* (thr. Fr. and Lat.).

Cyn- (*κύων*, gen. *κυνός* a dog). *Cyn-ic*, orig. one of a school of ancient philosophers who despised

riches, pleasures, science, etc. So called from their grumbling or snarling; *-ical*, *-icism*. — *Cynosure* (gen. of *κύων* + *οὐρα* a tail, lit. a dog's tail), the constellation of the Little Bear. It contains the Pole star; often looked for by mariners, hence something that attracts attention.

Cyst- (*κύστις* a bladder). *cystic; cystitis; cystotomy*, etc.

Cyto- (*κύτος* hollow vessel). *cyto-blast*, cell-nucleus; *cytoid*, like a cell; *cyto-genesis*.

Dacryo- (*δάκρυον* a tear).

Dactyl- (*δάκτυλος* finger). *dactyl* — ∪ ∪ (so called fr. resemblance to bones of finger); *dactylio-glyph*, an engraver of finger rings; *-logy*, art of conversing with fingers; *di-dactyle*, *-ylous*; *ptero-dactyl*.

Dec, doch- (*δέχομαι* receive, *δοχή* reception); *pan dect*, a treatise that contains the whole of any science; *synec-doche*, a figure in which the whole is taken for a part, or *vice versa*, *-dochical*.

Deca (*δέκα* ten). *decadal; decade; deca-gon; deca-gram; deca-gynous*, having ten pistils; *dec-androus*, having ten stamens; *deca-hedron; -litre; -logue, -logist; -metre; -stich; -style; -syllabic*.

Deic-, dig-, dict- (*δείκνυμι* to show). *deictic*, proving by direct argument; *para-digm*, tabular example; *apo-deixis*, absolute proof; *apodictic; epidictic*, demonstrative.

Dem- (*δῆμος* people). *dem-agogue*, *-agogism*, *-agogic; demi-urge* (lit. a worker for the people; *δήμιος* belonging to the people), a maker or creator, *-urgic; demo-cracy*, *-crat*, *-cratize; demo-graphy; demo-tic; en-dem-ic*, peculiar to a people, *-ial*, *-ically*, *-icity*,

en-demio-logy ; epi-dem-ic, -io-graphy, -io-logy ; pan-demic = epi-.

Demon (δαίμων a deity, spirit). *demon, -ism, -ize, demoniac ; demono-latry,* demon worship ; *-logy ; pan-demonium.*

Dendr- (δένδρον a tree). *dendr-achate* (ἀχάτης agate), moss agate ; *dendri-(form)* ; *dendro-id ; dendro-lite,* a fossil plant ; *-logy ; -meter ; Rhodo-dendron.*

Derma (δέρμα, -ατος skin). *derma, dermis,* or *derm,* the true skin, *-al, -atic, -ic ; dermato-id ; -logist, -logy ; -phyte,* a plant that grows on the skin ; *dermo-skeleton,* the horny outer covering of many animals, *e.g.* armadillo ; *pachy-derm,* thick-skinned animal, *-atous ; epi-dermis ; hypo-dermic.*

Des- (δαίομαι, distribute, measure). *geo-desy ; geodetic, -al.*

Desm-, det- (δέω to bind ; *desmos* δεσμός a bond ; *detos* δετός bound). *desmo-logy,* branch of physiology dealing with ligaments ; *-graphy ; desm-id,* one of the group of microscopic algae ; *syn-detic ; a-syn-deton ; poly-syn-deton.*

Despotes (δεσπότης master, ruler). *despot, -ic, -ism, -ize.*

Deutero- (δεύτερος second). *deutero-gamist, -gamy ; Deutero-nomy ; -pathy,* a sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another.

Dia- (διά through). *dia-bolical,* cf. p. 33 ; *-caustic ; di-aeresis* (v. *haer-*) ; *dia-gnose, -osis ; -gonal ; -gram ; -graph ; -lect, -lectic ; -meter ; -phanous ; -rrhoea ; -tribe ; -tonic ; -logue ; di-electric,* substance through which electric induction takes place. *di-orama.*

Diacon- (διάκονος a servant, minister). *diacon-al; diacon-ate; deacon* (thr. Lat.).

Dic- (δίκη right, justice). *dicast; syn-dic, -ate; theo-dicy.*

Didakt- (διδακτός taught, fr. διδάσκω teach). *didactic.*

Diet (δίαιτα life, mode of life). *diet, -ary, -ic, -ist.*

Diphthera (διφθέρα skin, leather, a leathern coat). *diphtheria*, from the throat becoming coated with false membrane.

Diplo- (διπλόος, διπλοῦς twofold). *diploma*, lit. a folded document; *dipl-opia*, a disease of the eye which makes things appear double; *diploe*, soft substance between the plates of the skull; *ana-diplosis*, repetition of an initial word.

Dis-, di- (δίς twice). *dis-syllabic; di-stich, -ous; dithyrambus; di-tom; -pterous, -al, Diptera; phthong, -ize; -petalous; -androus; -meter; -oxide; -phyllous; -cotyledonous; -lemma* (v. *lab*).

Disc- (δίσκος a quoit). *disk* (thr. Lat., cf. *dish*); *dis-co-id.*

Dodeka (δώδεκα twelve = δύω + δέκα). *dodeca-gon, -al; dodeca-gyn*, plant having twelve styles, *-ian; dodecander, -rous*, plant having twelve stamens; *dodeca-petalous*, having twelve petals; *-hedron, -ral.*

Dog-, dox- (δοκέω think; δόγμα, -ατος opinion; δόξα opinion, glory). *dogma, dogmat-ic, -ism, -ist, -ize; ortho-dox; hetero-dox; para-dox; doxo-logy*, a giving of glory.

Domos (δόμος a house). Cf. Lat. *domus*, which is the source of many scientific derivatives.

Dos-, dot-, -dor ((1) δίδωμι to give; δόσις a giving; (2) δῶρον gift). *dose; dosi meter*, apparatus for measuring doses; *doso-logy; apo-dosis* (v. *protasis* under

ten-); *an-ec-dote*, not given out, hence a secret, particular fact; *anti-dote*. (3) *Thermi-dor*, eleventh month of the year during first French Republic, *-dorian; Theo-dore*, n.p.; *Doro-thea*, n.p.; *Doris*, n.p.; *Dora*, n.p.; *Pan-dora*, n.p.

Dra- (δράω to do). *drama, dramat-ic, -ist, -ize; -urgy; melo-drama; drastic.*

Drom- (δρόμος a race). *dromedary* (thr. Fr.). *drom-ic, -al. hippo-drome; peri-drome*, the open space between the columns and walls of a building surrounded with columns; *ortho-dromy*, the art of sailing in a direct line, *-dromic;* cf. *loxo-dromics. palin-drome*, a word or sentence that is the same read backwards or forwards, *e.g.* the epitaph, "Shall we all die? We shall die all. All die shall we. Die all we shall."

Dul- (δοῦλος a slave). *dulia*, worship paid in the Roman Catholic Church to angels, saints, etc.; *hyper-dulia*, special worship given to the Virgin Mary.

Dyad- (δύω two), a pair; cf. *dodeka.*

Dyn- (δύναμαι be able, have power). *dynam-ic, -ics, -ical; dynam-ite; dynam-o; dynamo-meter, -metric; dyne*, a unit of force; *iso-dynamic*, having equal form; *dynasty, -tic; a-dynamy, -ia, -ic.*

Dys- (δυς- un-, mis-, bad). *dys-entery; dys-logistic*, censorious; *dys-opsy*, defective vision; *dys-pepsia; dys-pnoea*, difficulty of breathing.

Dyt- (δύω enter, dive). *a-dytum*, shrine (not to be entered); *troglo-dyte*, a cave man, *-tic, -tism* (τρώγλη a hole).

Ec-, v. *oec-*.

Ec, ex (ἐκ, ἐξ out). *ec-centric ; ec-clesia*, called out, summoned, a congregation, church, *-iast*, *-iastic*, etc. fr. καλέω call; *ec-lectic ; ec-lipse* (ἐκλείπω leave out); *ec-stasy ; ec-zema ; ex-arch*, superior bishop, *-ate ; ex-egesis ; ex-odus*, *-odist*, *-odic*.

Ech-, och-, uch-, ex-, hect- (in ἔχω have; ἕξις a being, condition, habit). *ep-och ; eun-uch ; Ophi-uchus*, a constellation, the Serpent-bearer ; *pleon-exia*, covetousness ; *hect-ic*, habitual, constitutional. v. *schem-*.

Echinus (ἐχῖνος hedgehog). *echinus ; echin-ate ; -idan ; echin-ite*, fossil sea-urchin ; *echin-oderm*, *-atous*.

Echo (ἠχώ sound ; κατηχέω sound down, interrogate). *echo*, *-meter*, *-scope ; cat-echize*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *istic ; cat-echetical ; cat-echumen*.

-eder, v. *hedra*.

-egory, v. *agora*.

-egy, v. *ag-*.

Eido-, idol (εἶδος form, shape). *eido-graph ; eido-scope ; kaleido-scope ; idyll*, *-ic* (lit. a little picture). — (εἴδωλον shape, image). *idol ; ido-latry*, *-trous*, *-ize*. — *-id* and *-o-id*, common suffixes = like, *e.g. mastoid*, *spheroid*.

Eikon, icon (εἰκών figure, image, picture). *eikon*, *icon ; iconic ; icono-clast*, *-clasm*, *-clastic ; icono-graphy ; icono-later*, *-latry ; icono-logy*.

Eikosi, ico- (εἴκοσι twenty). *icos-ahedral*, twenty-sided, *-ahedron ; icos-andria*, class of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in calyx.

Eiren-, iren- (εἰρήνη peace). *eiren-icon*, a proposal intended to bring about peace ; *iren-ic*, *-ical*, peaceful, *-ics ; Irene*, n.p.

Elae- (ἐλαία an olive, ἔλαιον olive oil). *elaeo-lite*, a variety of nephelite; *elaeo-meter; elain*, the liquid principle of fats and oils.

Elas-, elat- (ἐλαύνω drive, stretch). *elastic, -ity; elatry* = elasticity of air, etc.; *elatro-meter*, a pressure gauge for air or steam.

Eleg- (ἔλεγος song of mourning, lament). *elegy, elegiac; elegize, -ist.*

Elektro (ἤλεκτρον amber). *electro-*, a prefix denoting association with electricity, cf. *electro-chemistry; electr-ic; electr-ine*, supposed principle of electricity; *electr-ize, -icity*; *electro-cution* (*-cution* in imitation of the Latin derivative *exe-cution*); *electr-ode; electro-logy; -lysis; -lyze; -meter, -metry; -pathy; -phone; -scope; -statics; thermo-electricity*, electricity developed by heat, *-tric.*

Eleos (ἔλεος pity). *eleemosynary* (thr. Lat. fr. ἐλεημοσύνη alms), given in charity, cf. Ger. *almosen*, Eng. *alms.*—*Kyrie eleison*, Lord have mercy upon us! a chant.

Elephant- (ἐλέφας gen. ἐλέφαντος elephant, ivory). *elephant, -ine; elephant-iasis*, a disease of the skin. *chrys-elephantine.*

Ellipse, v. *lip.*

Elys-, Elyt- (in ἤλυθα, perf. of verb meaning "to come"). *Elysium, Elysian* (τὸ Ἠλύσιον πεδίον); *Les champs Elysées* in Paris; *pros-elyte, -elytism, -ize.*

En (ἐν in). Lat. *in.* Before labial mutes *em*; before l, *el. en-clitic*, lit. leaning on; *en-cyclical; en allage; en-cephalic; en-craty*, self-control, *-cratic; encaustic; en-cyclopedia; en cyst; en tomology* (v. τέμνω);

en-demic ; en-ergy ; en-thusiasm (θεός God); *em-blem ; em-phasis ; em-bryo ; em-porium ; em-piric ; el-lipse.*

Endo-, ento- (ἔνδον within ; ἐντός, within). *endo-cardiac ; -chrome ; -gamy ; -gen, -genous ; -parasite; -sperm ; end-osmosis ; ento-phyte,* plant growing within another plant or animal ; *ento-parasite.*

Ennea (ἐννέα nine). *ennead ; ennea-gon.*

Enter- (ἔντερον bowel). *enter-ate,* having intestines ; *enter-ic ; enter-itis ; dys-entery, -enteric ; mes-entery.*

-eor, v. *meteor.*

Eos (ἕως ; Ionic ἠως dawn). *eo-cene, eo-zoic.*

Epi-, eph- (ἐπί, ἐφ' before "h" sound, at, to). *ep-act ; ep-anodos,* enumeration ; *ep-anthous,* growing upon flowers ; *ep-exegesis, -getic ; ep-hemera, -al ; epi-carp,* outer skin of fruits ; *epi-cene ; epi-demic ; epi-dermal, -dermis ; epi-genesis ; epi-glottis ; epi-gram ; epi-graph ; epi-lepsy ; epi-logue ; epi-phany ; epi-scopal ; ep-isode* v. *hod ; epi-stle* (στέλλω); *epi-taph ; epi-thet ; epi-tome* (τέμνω); *ep-och* (v. ἔχω); *ep-ode.*

Epos (ἔπος word). *epic ; epopee,* an epic poem ; *ortho-epy, -epist, -ic.*

Erem- (ἐρῆμος desert). *erem-ic ; erem-ite ; -itic ; hermit, -age* (thr. Fr.).

Erg-, org-, urg- (in ἔργον work). *ergon ; en-ergy ; synergy, -ergistic, -ism,* mutual action ; *energic, -al = en ergetic. organ* (Gr. ὄργανον an implement, thr. Fr.), *-ic, -ism, -ist, -ize ; organo-geny ; -graphy; -logy ; en-ergumen,* one possessed by an evil spirit ; *argon* (ἀ priv. + ἐργ-), one of the inert constituents of the atmosphere ; *ge-orgic,* relating to agriculture (γῆ

earth); *Ge-orge*, n.p.; *chir-urgeon; s-urgeon* (contraction of preceding); *demi-urge*, a maker or creator; *dramat-urgy; thaumat-urgy*, act of performing miracles; *the-urgy*, *-ist*, *-ical; lit-urgy* (thr. Fr., λειτουργέω perform public services); *-urgics*, *-urgiology; metallurgy* (thr. Fr. and late Lat.).

Eros (ἔρως, gen. ἔρωτος love). *erot-ic; eroto-mania.*

Erys-, **eryth-** (ἐρυθρός red). *erysi-pelas*, *-pelous; erythema* (Path.), a redness of the skin; *erythr-ite*, an arseniate of copper.

-esis, v. *heter.*

Esthet-, v. *aesth-*.

Ether, **ethyl**, v. *Aeth-*.

Ethno- (ἔθνος a race, people). *ethn-ical*, *-ic*, *-ism; ethnogeny; -graphy; -logy*, *-logist.*

Ethos (ἦθος character, habit). *eth-ic*, *-ical*, *-icist*, *-ize.*

Etos (ἔτος a year). *etesian*, blowing at certain times of the year (of winds), periodical.

Etymo- (ἔτυμος true). *etymo-logy*, *-logize*, *-logist; etymon*, an original form, root.

Eu, **ev** (εὖ well). *eu-calyptus* (well concealed); *eu-charist*, the sacrament of the Lord's supper; *eu-demonism; harmonic; -logy*, *-logist*, *-ize; -pathy; pepsia*, opposite to dyspepsia; *-phemism*, *-istic*, *-ize; -phonize*, *-phonism*, *-phonious*, *-phonicon*, a kind of piano; *-phuism* (from Gr. εὐφυής shapely, graceful; a book by J. Lyly in an ornate, affected style which became fashionable in Elizabeth's reign), *-ist; -rhythmy*, harmonious movement; *-taxy*, good order; *-tectic*, fusing easily; *thanasia*, easy death; *-trophy*, healthy nutrition; *ev-angel*, *-angelic*, *-angelism*, *-angelist* (thr. Lat.).

Eur-, v. *heur.*

Ex, v. *ec.*

Exo (ἔξω outside). *exo-gen, -genous, -genetic; exo-pathic; exo-plasm*, outer protoplasm of a cell; *ex-orcise, -or-cist; exo-skeleton; exo-teric; ex-otic.*

F-, v. *ph.*

Galact- (γάλα, gen. γάλακτος milk). *galact-ic; -o-meter; -o-phorous*, producing milk; *gal-anthus*, the snow-drop genus of plants; *galaxy*, the Milky Way.

Gam- (γάμος marriage). *crypto-gam*, a plant that has no apparent or true flower, as ferns. *-ic, -ist, -ous; poly-gamy; mono-gamy, -gamist, -ga-mous; bi-gamy, -gamist, -gamous* (a hybrid word fr. Lat. *bis*).

Ganglio- (γάγγλιον a swelling, tumour). *ganglion, -ic.*

Gastr- (γαστήρ, -τρός, and -τερος, the belly). *gastero-pod*, a molluscous animal with a ventral disk instead of feet; *gastr-ic; -itis; -algia; gastro-enteritis; -logy; -mancy; -nomer, -nome*, an epicure, a glut-ton; *-tomy; -scope.*

Gen-, gon- (root gen, become, produce; γίγνομαι become; fut. γενήσομαι; γένεσις origin, birth; γένος birth, kin-ship, descent; γόνος offspring). *genea-logy, -ical, -ist, -ize; gene-arch*, chief of a family or tribe; *genesis; genesi-ology; homo-genesis; epi-genesis, epi-gene; genethliacs* (γενέθλιος, pertaining to one's birth), the science of predicting future from stars at birth. — *crypto-genetic.* — *homo-geny*, similarity of nature or kind, *-geneous; nitro-gen; oxy-; hydro-.* — *Eu-gene, Dio-genes*, n.p. — *cosmo-gony, -gonist, -gonic; theo-*, the branch of mythology that deals with the genealogy of the gods, *-ist.* — *sporogo-*

nium, the organ in which the spores are developed.

Geo- (γῆ the earth; also Γαῖα). *geo-centric*, having reference to the earth as a centre; *-desy*, survey of earth's surface, *-detic*, *-ical*; *-cyclic*, pertaining to the revolutions of the earth; *-de* (εἶδος form) (Min.), a rounded nodule of stone containing a small cavity; *-gnosy*, *gnosis*, science of the structure of the earth; *-gnostic*; *-gone*, doctrine of the formation of the earth; *-graphy*, *-ic*; *-logy*, *-ist*, *-ical*; *-mancy*; *-metry*, *-tric*; *-nomy*; *-phagism*; *-ponic* (πόνος toil), pertaining to the tillage of the earth; *-scopy*; *-tropism*, tendency of a plant to send its roots toward the centre of the earth; *ge-orgic*, v. *erg*; *George*, n.p. (γεωργός a farmer). — *apo-gee*, that point in the orbit of a heavenly body farthest from the earth; *-geal*; *peri-gee*, point in moon's orbit nearest earth; *hypo-geum*, a structure underground.

Gigant- (γίγας, gen. *-αντος*; mostly plural; the Giants, a fabulous race; the sons of Gaia or Earth, v. *supra*). *gigant-ic*, *-ean* (thr. Lat.), *giant* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat.).

Gloss-, glott- (γλῶσσα, later Attic γλῶττα (1) a tongue; (2) language, dialect; (3) a difficult word requiring explanation). *gloss*, an explanatory note on a word (thr. late Lat.); *-ary*, *-arist*, *-ist*; *glosso-graph*, instrument for recording the movements of the tongue; *-graphy*, the writing of glosses or glossaries; *-logy*, science of language; *-tomy*; *glottis*; *epi-glottis*; *poly-glot*, containing several languages; a book written in several languages; one who speaks many languages.

Gluc-, Glyc- (γλυκύς sweet). *gluco-meter*, instrument for testing the sugar in wine; *glucose; glyc-erine; glycogen, glyc-ol.* — *licorice* (thr. Fr. and Lat. corrupted fr. *glyco-rhiza, i.e.* lit., sweet-root, fr. ῥίζα a root).

Glyph-, glypt- (γλύφω carve). *glypho-graphy*, a process of etching by means of voltaic electricity; *hiero-glyph; tri-glyph*, an ornament in the frieze of a Doric column, *-ic, -ical; litho-*, a carving on a precious stone; *ana-*, an embossed ornament worked in relief, as a cameo; *glyptic, -ics.* — *glypto-don* extinct quadruped with fluted teeth; *-graph*, engraving on a gem, etc.

Gnos-, gnom- (γιγνώσκω discern, know, fut. γνώσω). *Gnosis*, science, knowledge of the highest kind; *Gnostics*, lit. the men with higher knowledge; a sect in the early days of Christianity, *-ism; a-gnostic* (ἀ priv.), *-ism; dia-gnosis* the art of knowing the symptoms of a disease, *-gnose, -gnostic; pro-gnosis*, foreknowledge, *-gnostic, -gnosticate; geo-gnostic*, v. *geo-*. *gnome* (γνώμη, opinion, thought) (1) a maxim, saying; (2) (thr. Fr.) an imaginary dwarfish being supposed to live in the earth; *gnomic*, sententious, containing maxims; *gnomon* (γνώμων) (1) one that knows, a judge; hence (2) the *gnomon* or index on a sun-dial; (3) a carpenter's square; hence (4) in Geom., a *gnomon*, from its shape (v. *Euc.* Bk. II. def.). Meanings 2 and 4 survive in English; *-o-logy*, a treatise on dialling. — *ana-gnorisis* (γνωρίζω make known, recognize), the recognition as leading to the dénouement in a tragedy; *physio-gnomy*.

Gŏn-, v. *gen-*.

Gōn- (*γωνία* angle). *gonio-meter, -metry ; dia-gonal ; trigono-metry ; hexa-gon ; octa- ; penta- ; poly- ;* etc.

Graph-, gramm- (*γράφω* write, *γράμμα*, gen. *-ατος* something written, a letter). *graph-ic, -ical ; -s*, art of drawing ; *-iology*, science of written characters ; *-ite*, carbon used in the making of pencils ; *-ium*, a style for writing ; *grapho-lite*, a kind of slate suitable for writing on ; *-logy*, study of handwriting to judge character ; *-meter*, an instrument used in surveying to measure angles. — *-graph*, or *-graphy*, a common suffix, *e.g. bio- ; epi- ; ethno- ; -geo- ; helio- ; cali- ; mono- ; arthro- ; palaeo- ; photo- ; steno- ; tele- ; topo-graphy*, etc. ; *auto- ; biblio- ; cinemato- ; cosmo- ; litho- ; para- ; phono- ; photo- ; xylo-graph*, etc. — *grammat-ical ; -icaster*, a pedantic grammarian ; *-icism ; -ist ; o-latry*, worship of words, regard for the letter and not the spirit ; *gramo-phone ; anagram*, the interchanging of the letters of a word or sentence to form a new word or sentence ; *grammat-ic, -ism, -ist ; dia-gram ; epi-*, a word to the point, brief and apt remark ; *mono- ; parallelo- ; pro- ; tele-*. — *gramma-r* (thr. O.Fr.).

Gymno- (*γυμνός* naked, lightly clad, hence *γυμναστής* a trainer of athletes). *gymno-sophist*, one of a sect of East Indian philosophers who went almost naked ; *-sperm*, a plant that bears naked seeds, as pine, hemlock ; *gym-notus* (*νῶτον* the back, for *γυμνόνωτος*), a genus of fish with no dorsal fin ; *gymn-ic*, pertaining to athletic exercises ; *gymnast, -ic ; gymnasium ; gymnasiast.*

Gyn- (γυνή, gen. γυναικός a woman). *gyn-archy ; gyneco-cracy ; gyne-cratic ; gyneco-logy ; gyneco-latry ; poly-gynian, -gynous,* (1) (Bot.) having many pistils; (2) having several wives; *-gynist; -gyny ; monogy-nous,* having one pistil.

Haem-, hem- (αἷμα, gen. -ατος blood). *Haem-anthus,* a bulbous plant of South Africa, the blood-lily; *haemato-zoa,* parasitic animals in the blood; *haemo-globin* (Lat. *globus,* a sphere); *hemat-in ; hemat-ite,* an ore of iron (so called from red colour); *hemato-logy ; -osis,* formation of blood; *-xylin,* a dye obtained from logwood; *hemo-rrhage* (ῥήγνυμι burst), *hemo-rrhoids* (ῥέω flow); *an-aemia, -aemic* (ἀ priv.). — *tox-aemia.*

Haer-, her-, -aer (αἱρέω to take; αἵρεσις a choosing for oneself, hence heresy). *heresi-arch,* a leader in heresy; *heresio-graphy, -logy ; heresy ; heretic ; di-aeresis* (*i.e.* taking separately, as in aërial); *syn-aeresis ; cat-heretic,* a mild caustic.

Hagi- (ἅγιος sacred, saint). *hagi-archy ; -ocracy ; hagio-graph,* a sacred writing, *-y, -er ; hagio-latry,* the worship of saints; *hagio-logy, -ist.*

Hal- (ἅλς, ἁλός salt, the sea). *hali-, halo-,* combining forms in many scientific words; *halo-id, halo-gen,* etc.

Harmonia (ἁρμονία a fitting together, harmony). *harmony, harmon-ic, -ica,* a musical toy, *-ious, -ium, -ize ; phil-harmonic.*

Hebdomas (ἑβδομάς, -άδος a number of seven). *hebdo-mad-al,* weekly; *-ary,* a member of convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, etc.

Hebe (ἥβη youth, prime of life). *Hebe* (Ἥβη) the goddess of youth; *ep-hebus*, a young man of Greece between eighteen and twenty; *ep-hebo-logy*, science of puberty.

Hecato-, hecto- (ἑκατόν one hundred). *hecatom-b* (βοῦς an ox), sacrifice of a hundred oxen; *hecto-graph*, *-litre*, *-meter*; *-stere*.

Hect-, v. *ech-*.

Hedra (ἕδρα seat, base). *cat-hedra*, a chair, a bishop's throne; *ex cathedra* (lit. from the throne), authoritatively, hence referring to the bishop's seat, or throne; *cat-hedral*; *tetra-hedron*, a solid figure enclosed by four triangles, *hexa-*, *octa-*, *rhombo-*.

Hegemon-, heges-, -eg- (ἡγέομαι lead; ἡγεμών a leader). *hegemon-y*, *-ic*; *ex-egesis*, lead out, explain, *-egesist*, *-egete*, *-egetic*, *-egetist*; *epex-egesis*, *-egetic*.

Helio- (ἥλιος the sun). *heliac*, *-iacal* (Astr.), emerging or falling into lustre of the sun; *heli-anthus*, a genus of order *compositae*, a sunflower; *helio-centric*; *-chromy*; *-graph*; *-latry*; *-logy*; *-meter*; *-scope*; *-sis* (1) burned spots on leaves caused by sun; (2) sunstroke; *-stat*, an instrument for signalling by flashing sun's rays; *-trope* (τρέπω to turn), *-tropism* (Bot.), tendency of plants to turn to sun's light; *-type*; *helium*, one of the inert constituents of the earth's atmosphere; *peri-helion*, the point in the orbit of a planet nearest to the sun; *aph-*, point most distant from sun; *aph-helio-tropism* (v. *heliotropism*).

Helix (ἑλίσσω to turn round; ἕλιξ anything twisted or spiral). *helix*, coil, snail shell, etc.; *helic-al*, *helico-*

idal; helic-, helico-, combining forms; *helic-ite*, a fossil helicoid shell; *helico-graph*, etc.

Hellen- (Ἑλλάς, *-άδος* Greece; Ἕλλην, *-ηνος* a Greek). *Hellen-ic; -ism*, a Greek phrase or construction, *-ist; phil-hellene; pan-hellen-ism.*

Helminth- (ἕλμις, *ινθος* a worm). *anhelminthic; helminthite.*

Helot (εἵλως, *-ωτος* a Spartan slave). *helot, -ism, -ry.*

Hemer- (*ἡμέρα* day). *hemeral-opia* (*ὤψ* the eye), inability to see in a strong light; *ep-hemera*, a May-fly or any short-lived insect; *ep-hemeric; ep-hemeral; ephemeris*, journal, astronomical almanac.

Hemi- (*ἡμι* prefix = half, Lat. semi). *hemi*, prefix to many words; *-cycle, -hedral, -opia, -sphere, -stich, -tone* = semitone, *-trope*, half inverted, a twin crystal; *-crania*, pain on one side of the head, cf. migraine.

Hen- (*εἷς* one; f. *μία*, n. *ἕν*). *hen-diadys* (*ἓν διὰ δυοῖν* one (idea) through two (expressions)); *heno-theism*, a form of monotheism; *hyp-hen* (*ὑπό* under or into + *ἕν* one), punctuation mark making two words into one. — *ἕνδεκα* eleven, v. *δέκα* ten. — *hendeca-gon; -syllable.*

Hepat- (*ἧπαρ, -ατος* the liver). *hepat-, hepato-*, combining forms; *hepat-algia*, etc.; *hepat-ic; -ite*, an evil smelling variety of barium sulphate; *-ization*, conversion of lungs into liver-like substance; *hepatoscopy; hepatica* (so called from the shape of its leaves).

Hept-, (*ἑπτά* seven). *heptade; hepta-glot*, a book in seven languages; *-gon; -gynia*, order of plants

having seven styles; *-andria; a-hedron; a-meter; -teuch; hept-archy.*

Here, v. *haer-.*

Herm- (Ἑρμῆς Hermes, Lat. Mercury, messenger and interpreter of the gods; god of arts and sciences). *herm-aphrodite*, animal of the invertebrate class having both male and female organs; a flower with both stamen and pistil in the same calyx, *-ic; herm-etic* (Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος Hermes, as the inventor of Alchemy), pertaining to chemistry; *herm-eneutic* (ἑρμηνεύς an interpreter), pertaining to interpretation.

Hero (ἥρως, a hero). *hero; -ic; -ism.*

Hesper (ἕσπερος evening). *Hesper, Hesperus*, the evening star (Lat. and Gr.), Venus; *hesper-ian* (thr. Lat.); *Hesperis*, a genus of plants whose fragrance increases toward evening; *hesper-ornis*, an extinct form of bird.

-heter, -esis (ἵημι send). *cat-heter; syn-esis*, construction according to the sense rather than the syntax (σύνεσις grasping, understanding); *par-*, partial paralysis (πάρεσις a letting go).

Hetero- (ἕτερος other). *hetero-*, prefix; *-clite*, a word that is irregular, lit. other than usual, especially in declension; *-dactyl*, having irregular digits; *-dox; -geneous; -genesis*, generation in which the offspring differ from parents; *-graphy*, use of same letters with different powers (cf. *g* in *gaol* and *goal*); *-morphism; -nomy*, v. νόμος law; *-nym*, v. ὄνομα; *-phyllous.*

Heur-, eur- (εὕρισκω find). *heur-istic*, used of the pursuit

of knowledge by observation; *eureka* (εὕρηκα "I have found it!" the exclamation of Archimedes on discovering a method of detecting amount of alloy in Hiero's crown, *i.e.* specific gravity); *eurematics*, the history of invention.

Hex (ἕξ six). *hexa-chord; -gon; -hedral; -meter; -andria; -pla* (*-πλοῦς -us*, in διπλοῦς twofold, q.v.); *-plar; -pod; -teuch.*

Hiero- (ἱερός sacred). *hier-arch, -y, -ism; hiero-cracy; -glyphic; -gram; -latry; -logy; -phant*, a priest (φαίνω to show).

Hippo- (ἵππος horse). *hippo-campus* (+ κάμπτω to bend), the sea horse, sea monster; *-centaur; -drome; -phagy; -phile; -potamus; hipp-uris* (οὐρά a tail), a genus of marsh plant, mare's tail; *Phil-ip*, n.p.; *Hippo-crene*, fount of the Muses, produced by blow from hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.

Histo- (ἱστός anything set upright, fr. ἵστημι to set up, then mast, beam of loom, hence the web, tissue). *histo-*, a combining form used in many medical terms; *histo-geny*, the formation of organic tissues, *-graphy, -logy, -nomy.*

Histor- (ἱστορέω learn by inquiry, narrate). *history* (thr. Lat.); *historio-graphy; poly-histor*, a person well read in many departments of knowledge; cf. *story*, thr. Fr. and Lat.

Hod-, od- (ὁδός way). *hodo-meter*, instrument for measuring distance travelled; *electr-ode*, either of the poles of the voltaic circle, *an-ode* (lit. a way up), the positive pole, *cat-hode* (lit. a way down), the negative; *met-hod* (μέθοδος, μετὰ + ὁδός a system),

-ic, -ism, -ist, -ize, methodo-logy ; peri-od (lit. a way around), a circuit, time in which heavenly bodies make their revolutions, cycle, etc., *-ic ; epis-ode* (ἐπεισόδιον a digression, lit. an incident introduced); *syn-od* (σύνοδος meeting, coming together); *ex-odus, ex-odist, ex-odic.*

Holo- (ὅλος whole). *holo-caust ; -graph*, letter, deed, etc., wholly in handwriting of one from whom it proceeds; *-hedral ; -metabolism* (in Entom.), entire metamorphosis; *-meter*, instrument for taking all kinds of measurements; *-photal*, reflecting all the rays of light; *cat-hol-ic* (καθολικός universal).

Homo- (ὁμός one and the same). *homo-centric ; -geneous ; -genesis ; -geny ; -graph*, a word having same form as another, but a different meaning; *-logous, -logy ; -morphous ; -phone*, a letter or word having the same sound as another; *an-omalous.*

Homoeo- (ὅμοιος, like, similar). *homoeopathy, homoeomeric, -zoic*, etc.

Hopl- (ὅπλον weapon, arm). *hoplite* (ὁπλίτης); *pan-oply.*

Hor-, -or- (ὁράω see, ὅραμα a view); *di-orama* (διοράω see through); *pan- ; ep-hor* (ἐπι + ὁράω), an overseer, an officer in ancient Sparta.

Hor-, horiz-, -or- (ὅρος a boundary, ὁρίζω to bound). *horizon* (thr. Fr.), *-tal ; a-orist* (ἀόριστος without boundaries, indefinite), *-ic ; ap-horism* (ἀφορίζω mark off by boundaries, determine, define), hence a precept expressed in a few words; *di-orite*, a rock of the greenstone variety.

Hora (ὥρα hour). *horo-graphy ; -loge* (thr. Fr. and Lat.)

-logy, -logist; -metry; -scope (thr. Fr. and Lat.), *-scopist.*

Horc-, -orc- (ὅρκος an oath, ὁρκίζω bind by oath). *exorcise*, drive away by prayers, *-orcist, -orcism.*

Hydr- (ὕδωρ, -ατος water). *hydra* (thr. Lat.); *hydr-angea*, genus of showy flowering shrubs; *hydrant*; *hydr-argyrum*, quicksilver; *hydr-ate*, chemical compound of water and an oxide; *hydr-aulic* (αὐλός pipe); *-aulicon*, water organ; *hydro-*, a combining form found in a great number of words: (1) = water, (2) = hydrogen. (1) *hydro-barometer*, instrument for finding depth of sea; *-cephalous*, with dropsy of the brain; *-dynamic; -electric; -gen, -ize; -graphy*, art of describing lakes, seas, etc.; *-id* (εἶδος), resembling water; *-logy; -mancy; -mel*, liquor made of honey and water; *-meter; -pathy; -phane*, a kind of opal that becomes transparent in water; *-phobia; -phyte, -logy; -psy*, and then by contraction *dropsy; -sphere*, the aqueous envelope of the globe; *-stat, -ics;* (2) *hydro-carbon* = hydrogen + carbon; *-chloric* = hydrogen + chloric; *-cyanic* = hydrogen + cyanogen; etc.

Hygien- (ὑγιής sound, healthy; ὑγιαίνω be healthy). *hygiene, hygien-ic, -ist; Hygeia*, Greek goddess of health.

Hygro- (ὑγρός moist). *hygro-meter*, instrument for measuring moistures in atmosphere; *-scope; -statics*, science of measuring degree of moisture.

Hyl-, -yl (ὕλη wood, timber, matter). *hylo-pathism*, the doctrine that matter is sentient; *-theism*, the doctrine that matter is God, *-ist; -zoism*, the doctrine

that all matter possesses a species of life, *-zoic, -zoist; met-hyl*, the supposed radical of wood spirit, *-ated; eth-yl*, the radical of alcohol and ether (*αἰθήρ*). This suffix *-yl* is the regular termination of chemical radicals; cf. *carbon-yl, hydrox-yl*, etc.

Hymen (Ὑμήν Hymen, god of marriage, a membrane, film). *hymen-aeal; hymeno-pteral.*

Hymn- (ὕμνος song). *hymn, -al; -ody*, art of singing hymns; *-o-logy, -ist; Poly-hymnia*, one of the Greek Muses.

Hyper- (ὑπέρ, over, implying excess). For special meanings see second part of word. *hyper-aesthesia; -baton; -bola; -bole; -borean; -cata-lectic; -critic; -dulia; -meter; -sthene; -trophy.*

Hypno- (ὕπνος sleep). *hypn-agogic*, sleep inducing; *hypno-logy; -genic* = hypnagogic; *-sis*, production of sleep; *-tic, -tism, -tize.*

Hypo-, hyp- (ὑπό under). For meaning v. second part of word. *hyp-allage; -ethral; -hen; hypo-caust; -chondria; -chondrium; -crisy; -crite; -cycloid; -dermic; -geum; -gynous; -phosphite* (v. *pher-*); *-stasis; -static; -style; -tenuse; -thec* (thr. Fr.), *-ary, -ate; -thesis; -thetic.*

Hypso- (ὕψος height). *hypso-meter*, instrument for determining altitude, *-metry.*

Hystera (ὑστέρα the womb). *hysteria, -ic, -ical.*

Hystero- (ὕστερος later). *hysteron proteron*, last first, an inversion of logical order, "putting the cart before the horse."

Iamb- (ἴαμβος an iambus, *i.e.* ∪ —). *iamb, iambus, iambic; chor-iambus.*

Iatr- (*ἰατρός* a physician). *iatr-ic*, *-al*; *psych-iatry*, medical treatment of mental diseases.

Ichno- (*ἴχνος* a footprint). *ichn-ite*, a fossil footprint; *ichno-graphy*; *-lite*, a stone with the impression of a footprint; *-logy*.

Ichthy- (*ἰχθύς* a fish). *ichthyo-graphy*; *-id*; *-latry*; *-lite*, fossil fish; *-logy*; *-phagy*; *-saurus*, a fossil marine reptile; *-sis*, a scaly skin disease. ΙΧΘΥΣ a symbol, Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱός Σωτήρ = Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.

Icon, v. *eicon* (*εἰκών*).

Icos, v. *eicos-* (*εἴκοσι*).

Id, v. *eid-* (*εἶδος*, *εἴδωλον*).

Idea (*ἰδέα*, cf. *ἰδεῖν* to see; a picture formed by the mind, an idea). *idea*, *-l*, *-lism*; *-list*, *-listic*, *-lize*; *ideo-graph*, a symbol, figure, etc., suggesting an object without naming it.

Idio- (*ἴδιος* one's own, personal, private). *idio-crasy* (*κρᾶσις* a mixture), hence a mixture that is one's own, a peculiarity, *-cratic*; *-graph*, private or trade mark; *-gram*, a peculiar mode of expression; cf. *idiom*; *-pathy*, a morbid condition not occasioned by any other disease, *-pathic*; *-syncrasy* = idiocrasy. — *idiot* (*ἰδιώτης* a mere civilian; hence a common, illiterate person, fool), *-ic*, *-ism*, *-cy*.

Iod- (*ἰο-ειδής* violet like, violet coloured, fr. *ἴον* the violet + *εἶδος* q.v.). *iod-ine* (fr. colour when heated); hence *iod-al*, an oily liquid formed from iodine; *-ic*, containing iodine; *-ide*, a compound of iodine; *-ism*, a morbid state caused by iodine; *-ize*, treat with iodine; *-o-form* (fr. Lat. *forma*).

Ion (*ἴον* the violet). *io-lite*, a gem tinged with violet blue, v. also *iod-*.

Irene (*εἰρήνη* peace), v. *eir.*

Iris, irid- (*ἶρις, -ιδος* the rainbow; *Iris*, n.p. personified). *iris*, coloured membrane of the eye; a bulbous plant (fr. colour) (thr. Lat.); *irid-al*, belonging to, or resembling the rainbow; *-escent* (through Lat.); *-ium*, elemental metallic substance found in ore of platinum; *iris-cope*, instrument for showing prismatic colours; *irid-*, *irido-* (Med.), combining forms = having to do with the iris of the eye.

Irony, Lat. *ironia*, from *εἰρωνεία* mock modesty.

Iso- (*ἴσος* equal), v. second part of word. *iso-*, prefix, equal; *iso-bar, -ic; -cheim*, a line on the map connecting places that have the same mean winter temperature (*χεῖμα* winter, cold); *-chromatic; -chronous, -ism; -clinal; -dont; -dynamic; -geotherm*, cf. isocheim; *-gonic; -graphy*, the imitation of handwriting; *-meric, -ism; -metric; -morphism; -nomy, -ic; -pod; -polity; -sceles* (*σκέλος* a leg); *-therm*, cf. isocheim.

-itis, a suffix = inflammation of (*-ῖτις* orig. a fem. adj. suffix).

K, v. *C.*

Lab-, lemm-, leps-, lept- (*λαμβάνω*, fut. *λήψομαι*, aor. *ἔ-λαβον*, pf. *εἴ λημμαι* to take hold of, take, receive; hence *λῆμμα* anything received, *λῆψις* a taking). *syl-lab-le* (thr. Lat. fr. *συλλαβή*, a taking together; *σύν* + *λαμβάνω*, hence that which is sounded together). *syl-lab-ary*, a catalogue of the signs representing syllables of a language; *syl-lab-us* (Lat. fr.

Gr. σύν + λαβ), a compendium taking together the heads of a discourse. — *lemma* (λῆμμα, an assumption taken for granted); *di-* (δίς, twice), an argument that presents two or more alternatives, all of which are disadvantageous; hence a difficult situation. — *epi-lepsy* (ἐπίληψις a seizure, an attack). *-leptic; ana-lepsy* (ἀνάληψις a taking up, recovery), recovery of strength; *-leptic; cata-* (κατάληψις a seizure), *-leptic; pro-* (πρόληψις a taking before, a preconception), *-leptic*, anticipating the time or sense; *syl-* (σύλληψις a taking together), a figure by which we take the sense intended rather than the literal import of the words; *-leptic.*

Labyrinth- (λαβύρινθος a labyrinth, maze). *labyrinth, -ic, -ian, -ine; -odont*, gigantic fossil amphibian in the tooth of which labyrinthine windings are found.

Lacon- (Λάκων a Laconian or Spartan). *lacon-ic* (like a Spartan, expressing much in few words), brief, concise; *-ism.*

Lal- (λαλέω speak). *a-lalia*, inability to speak. Med. — *Eulalia*, n.p.

Lamp- (λάμπω shine). *lamp* (thr. Fr. and Lat.); *lampyris* (Lat. fr. λαμπυρίς, λάμπυ + οὐρά a tail), a glow-worm, *lampro-*, scientific prefix with idea of "shining."

Lanth-, lēth- (λανθάνω escape notice, lie hid; Mid. and Pass. forget; λήθη a forgetting, forgetfulness; *Lethe*, the river of oblivion). *lanthan-um*, a metal found in cerite. — *Lethe*, oblivion, *-al; -on*, ether, when used as an anaesthetic; *-onize*, subject to

letheon. — *leth-argy* (ληθαργία forgetfulness). *-ar-gize* (thr. Fr. and Lat.).

Lao-, lit- (λαός people). *laic, -ize.* — *lay; laity* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat.). — *lit-urgy* (λειτουργία a public service, thr. Fr. and Lat.; v. *erg*).

Laryng- (λάρυγξ, -υγγος the larynx). *laryng-eal; -ismus*, a disease of the glottis; *-itis; laryngo-scope; -tomy.*

Latr- (λατρεία service, worship). *-latry*, a suffix denoting "worship of"; *ido-latry, helio-; icono-;* etc.; v. first part of word.

Leg-, lect-, lex- (λέγω, fut. λέξω gather, collect, pick out; say; λεκτός said; λέξις a saying). *pro-lego-mena* (προλεγόμενα), foreword, preface; *hapax legomenon* (ἅπαξ λεγόμενον), a word found only once; *ana-lects, -lecta* (λέγω gather), literary extracts; *-lectic; dia-lect* (διαλέγω discourse, argue), *-tic, -o-logy; dia-lect-ics* (διαλεκτικός skilled in argument; ἡ διαλεκτικὴ (τέχνη) art of arguing); *ec-lectic* (λέγω pick out), *-ism; lex-icon* (λεξικός for words, sc. βίβλιον book), *-ico-graphy, -ico-logy, -al.*

Lemm-, v. *lab.*

Lemma (λέμμα), a husk. *neurilemma.*

Lepid- (λεπίς, -ίδος a scale, peeling). *lepido-dendron*, fossil club-moss found in coal; *Lepido-ptera*, order of insects with four wings covered with fine gossamer scales, butterflies, etc.; *-pterous, -ist; -sauria*, a group of scaly reptiles.

Lepra- (λέπρα the leprosy, the scaly disease). *leper, leprosy, leprous.*

Leps-, lept-, v. *lab-.*

Lepto- (λεπτός (same root as above) peeled, hence thin, narrow). *lepto-cephalic*, having narrow skull; *-dactyl*; *-logy*, minute description.

Leth-, v. *lanth-*.

Leuko- (λευκός white). *leuc-in*, a white substance obtained from muscular fibre; *-ite*, a mineral; *-itic*; *leuco-*, a combining form; *leuco-pathy*, etc.

Lex, v. *leg*.

Lip-, leip- (λείπω leave; fut. λείψω; λείψις a leaving). *lipo-gram*, a writing in which a certain letter has been left out; *para-leipsis*, a pretended omission for rhetorical effect; *ec-lipse* (ἐξ out, hence something left out, as in an eclipse of moon, etc.), *-liptic*; *el-lipse* (ἐλλείπω leave in, leave behind, omit; to lack, want, be defective), so called from its being a defective circle; *-liptic*, *-lipsoid*, *-liptoid* (εἶδος); *-liptois*, an infinite ellipse; *ellipso-graph*, instrument for drawing an ellipse; *el-lipsis*, an omission.

Lipo- (λίπος fat). *lipoma*, tumour of fat tissue; *lipo-chrin*, fat colouring matter. Chem.

Lit-, v. sub *lao-*, fr. *liturgy*.

Litan- (λίτανος praying, λιτή a prayer). *litany* (fr. O. Fr. and Lat.).

-lite, in Min. a suffix = stone (thr. the Fr. and partly in conformation to mineralogical suffix *-ite*). v. above.

Litho- (λίθος a stone). *lith-anthrax* (ἄνθραξ coal), stone-coal; *-arge* (ἄργυρος silver), protoxide of lead; *-ium* (thr. Lat.). — *litho-carp*, fossil fruit; *-glyph*; *-graph*; *-id*; *-logy*; *-phagous*; *-phyte*; *-tomy*, operation of taking stone from the bladder; *-type*;

mono-lith; neo-; palaeo-, and numerous others; v. first part of word.

Litotes (λιτότης, fr. λιτός smooth, plain, simple), a weak expression meant to express a stronger meaning.

Litra- (λίτρα a pound). *litre* (thr. Fr.) and its compounds.

Log-, v. *leg-*.

Logo- (λόγος a word, thought, etc.), *log-arithm; -ic* (λογικὴ (τέχνη) the art of speaking or reasoning), *-istic; logo-gram*, a word sign; *-graphy*, a method of printing in which whole words are in a single type; *-machy, -ist; -mania*, disease of organs of speech; *-meter*, a scale for measuring chemical equivalents; *-type*, a single type containing two or more letters, *æ, fi*, etc.; *syl-log-ism* (Lat. fr. Gr. συλλογισμός a reckoning all together, a reasoning), *-istic, -ize; dia-logue, -logic, -logist, -logistic; epi-; cata-; mono-; pro-; ec-* (ἐκλογή a selection (λέγω to pick), a choice selection of passages; applied to Vergil's pastoral poems, hence any pastoral poem); *apo-logy* (ἀπολογία a speech in defence), *-etic; ana-* (ἀνα + λόγος = ratio, proportion, hence accordign to a due proportion, resemblance between things in certain relations); *necro-*, a register of deaths; *anth-* (λέγω to gather); *dox-* (δόξα glory + λέγω to speak); *philo-; -logy*, common suffix = study of, science of; *bio-, dendro-, entomo-, ethno-, geo-, minera-*, etc.

Lyco- (λυκός a wolf). *lyc-anthrope*, a wolf-man, werewolf; *-y*, a kind of madness; *lyco-pod*, a plant mid-

way between a moss and a fern; *-pode*, a drug from preceding; *lyc-eum*, a gymnasium with covered walks, at Athens, sacred to Apollo Λύκειος.

Lyra (λύρα a lyre). *lyre; lyr-ic; -ist; -ate; Lyra*, a constellation.

Lys- (λύω to loose, fut. λύσω, λύσις a loosing, a letting go). *lysis*, gradual abatement of a disease; *ana-* (ἀνάλυσις a loosing, dissolving, separating into parts); *dia-* (διάλυσις a separating) = *diaeresis; electro-*, chemical decomposition by electricity; *para-* (παράλυσις) = O.E. *palsy*.

Mach- (μάχη a fight). *nau-machy*, a sea-fight.

Macro- (μακρός long, big). *macro-*, prefix to numerous scientific words; *macro-cosm*, the universe; *-meter*, instrument for measuring distant objects; *-n* and *-tone*, long mark over vowel; *-scian* (σκία a shadow), casting a long shadow, an inhabitant of the polar regions. *amphimacer*, v. *amphi-*.

Magnes-, magnet- (Μαγνησία a region in Thessaly; λίθος Μαγνῆτις the magnet). *magnesium* (thr. Lat.), one of the elements, first brought from Magnesia; *magnesia; magnet; -ism; -ic; -ize; -ite*, a magnetic oxide of iron; *electro-*.

Mania (μανία madness). *mania; -c; clepto-; mono-*.

Mant-, mantis (μάντις a prophet, lit. the man of frenzied utterance). *mantian, mantic*, prophetic; *chiro-mantic; necro-; -mancy*, suffix (thr. Fr. fr. μάντεια prophecy) = divination by . . .

Margar- (μαργαρίτης a pearl). *margar-ic*, pearl-like; *m.* acid; *-ate*, a salt of *m.* acid; *-ine* (so called from pearl-like colour); *-ite*, a pearl mica; *-on*, a

fatty matter obtained from m. acid and lime. — *Margaret*, n.p., *Marguerite* (thr. Fr. and Lat.), n.p.

Marmar- (*μάρμαρος* marble, *μαρμαίρω* to glisten). *marmar-osis*, conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism; *marmor* (thr. Lat. *marmor*), *-eal*, *-aceous*, etc.

Martyr- (*μάρτυς*, *-υρος* a witness). *martyr*; *-o-logy*; *-ist*; *proto-*.

Masto- (*μαστός* the breast). *mastoid*, *mastodon*.

-mat-, in *auto-maton*, *-matism*, etc. (*μάομαι* endeavour).

Math- (*μανθάνω*, *fut.* *μαθήσομαι* to learn; *μάθημα* something learnt, lesson, knowledge). *mathem-atics*; *chresto-mathy*, a selection of useful passages with notes to help one learn a language; *philo-*, *-ic*.

Mechan- (*μηχανή* an instrument or machine, contrivance, device). *mechan-ic*, *-ical*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ize*; *mechano-graphy*, the art of multiplying copies of a writing by a machine.

Mega- (*μέγας*, f. *μεγάλη*, n. *μέγα* great). *meg-*, *mega-*, *megalo-*, prefixes expressing greatness; *mega-cerous*; *-cephalous*; *-lithic*; *-phone*; *-scope*, etc.; *megalo-mania*, the delusion of exaggeration. — *O-mega*, Ω = ō.

Mela- (*μέλας*, f. *μέλαινα*, n. *μέλαν* black). *melan-choly*, *-cholia*, *-cholic*; *-ism*, excess of colouring matter in the skin; *-ite*, a black kind of garnet. — *melano-chroic* (applied to dark-white races); *-sis*, a disease marked by a black deposit in the tissues. — *calo-mel*.

Meli-, mel- (*μέλι*, *-ιτος* honey). *meli-phagan*; *-lot*, sweet clover. — *hydro-mel*; *oxy-mel*; *rodo-*. Cf. words

with two *l*'s fr. Lat. *mel, mellis,* honey; *mellifer-ous, mellifluous,* etc.; *mar-malade,* v. *melon.*

Melo-, mel- (μέλος song). *mel-ic; -odeon, -odious, -odist,* etc., v. *od-; melo-drama,* originally a performance in which songs were intermixed; *-dramatic; -mania; philo-mel?*

Melon (μῆλον apple). *mar-mal-ade,* v. p. 34.

Mening- (μῆνιγξ, -ιγγος a membrane, esp. that enclosing the brain). *mening-es, -itis, -eal.*

Mentor (Μέντωρ the councillor of Telemachus).

Mer-, mor- (μέρος a part). *mero-blast,* an ovum containing a germinal and a nutritive part; *-some* (Zoöl.), one of the segments composing the body; *iso-meric,* of the same elements and in the same proportions, but with different properties; *-merism; poly-meric, -merism,* cf. foregoing; *tri-merous,* having three parts. — *morio-plasty* (μόριον a piece) (Surg.), restoration of lost parts.

Mes- (μέσος middle). *mes-entery* (μεσεντέριον, sc. δέρμα), the membrane to which the intestines are attached; *-enteric, -enteritis; meso-carp,* the inner layer of a pericarp; *-colon,* the mesentery of the colon; *-phloeum* (φλοιός bark), the middle layer of bark; *-zoic,* secondary (Geol.). *Meso-potamia,* n.p.

Meta-, met- (μετά among, between; beyond, after), v. second part of word. *meta-basis; -bolic, -bolism; -carpus* (καρπός wrist), the part of the hand between the fingers and wrist; *-chronism,* cf. *anachronism; -morphosis; -phor; -phrase; -physics; -plasm; -stasis; -thesis.* — *met-empsychosis,* v. *psych-; -emptosis; -hod, -hodist; -hyl; -onymy.*

Meteor- (*μετέωρος* raised aloft, suspended in mid-air; hence *μετέωρον* a heavenly body, fr. *μετά* + *ἀείρω* to raise up; cf. *arsis*). *meteor, -ic; -ite, -itic; meteoro-graphy; -lite; -logy.*

Meter-, -metr- (*μέτρον* a measure or rule). *meter, metr-e* (thr. Fr. and Lat.), (1) verse; (2) that which measures, then a Fr. measure = 39.37 inches; *-ic, -ical, -ician; metro-graph,* inst. for recording the speed of a railway train; *-nome.— baro-meter; chrono-; dasy-; deka-; dia-; di-; geo-; hecto-; hexa-; hydro-; kilo-; micro-; penta-; peri-; photo-; seismo-; tele-; tetra-; thermo-; tri-,* etc.; *sym-metry,* etc.

Mēter-, metr- (*μήτηρ* mother). *metro-cracy; -polis, -politan; De-meter,* the Earth-goddess; *μήτρα* the womb, *metritis,* etc.

Miasm- (*μίασμα* stain, defilement, fr. *μιαίνω* to stain). *miasma, miasma-l, -tic; a-mianthus* (thr. Lat. fr. *ἀμίαντος λίθος,* lit. an unsoiled stone), a variety of asbestos; *a-miantho-id.*

Micro- (*μικρός* little). *micro-be* (v. *bio-*), *-bial; -cosm,* a world in miniature; *-coustic* (*ἀκούω* hear); *-crystal, line; -lithic; -meter; -organism; -phone; -phyte; -pyle* (Zoöl.), a minute pore; *-scope, -scopic; -seism; -spore; -tome,* an instrument for cutting very thin sections for microscopic examination; *-zyme.*

Mim- (*μῖμος* an imitator, actor; a kind of drama; fr. *μιμέομαι* to imitate). *mim-e; mime-sis; -o-graph,* an inst. for producing many copies of written matter; *mimetic; mim-ic, -icry; mimo-grapher,* a writer of mimes, *-type,* a form of animal life that mimics another found in a different country; *Mimo-sa,* a

genus of plants including the sensitive plant; *panto-mime.*

Mis- (μισέω hate). *mis-anthrope, -ist, -ic, -y; miso-gamist, -gamy; -gyny, -gynist; -logy,* hatred and despair of reason; *-neism,* hatred of what is new.

Mnem-, mnes- (μνήμων remembering, mindful). *mne-mon-ic,* assisting the memory, *-ics; a-mnesty* (thr. Lat. fr. ἀμνηστία a forgetting, fr. ἀ priv. + μνάομαι to remember), oblivion, pardon.

Mon- (μόνος alone, one). *mon-, mono-,* a very common prefix; v. second part of word. *mon-achism, -achal* (thr. Lat. fr. μοναχός a monk. The word *monk* came into the Eng. language very early; hence its corrupted form); *-ad,* an ultimate atom, *-adic, -adism; -arch; -astery, -asterial, -astic* (μοναστής a monk); *-ism, -istic.* — *mono-basic; -carpous; -cepha-lous; -ceros; -chord; -chrome; -cle* (hybrid word; Lat. *oculus,* eye); *-cracy; -dactylous; -don,* the narwhal; *-gamy; -genesis; -glot; -gram; -graph; -gynian; -lith; -logue, -logy; -mania; -morphic; -petalous; -phobia; -phthong; -phyllous; -pode; -poly; -pteron; -sepalous; -spermous; -stich; -style; -syllable; -theism; -tocous; -tone, -tony,* etc.; *mo-nomial* (Alg. term fr. Lat. *nomen,* a name).

Mor- (μωρός dull, foolish). *oxy-moron; sopho-more.*

Morph- (μορφή form, shape). *morpho-genesis,* the gene-sis of form; *-logy; a-morphous* (ἀ priv.), shapeless, *-morphism; a-morphotae,* stars not constituting a constellation; *anthropo-morphous,* etc.; *di-; hetero-; iso-; poly-; pseudo-,* etc.; *meta-morphosis,* trans-formation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

Moustache, thr. Fr. fr. *μύσταξ* a moustache.

Mus-, mos- (*Μοῦσα* one of the nine Muses, the goddesses of song, music, poetry, dancing, and other fine arts. They were Clio, Euterpé, Thalīa, Melpoměné, Terpsichŏré, Erăto, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliŏpé. *Μουσεῖον* the temple of the Muses; hence a school of arts, museum). *Mus-e; -eum; -eo-logy*, the science of arranging museums; *mus-ic, -ical, -ician; mos-aic* (thr. Fr.; lit., something artistic).

(A) **My-** (*μῦς, μυός* (1) a mouse; Eng. and Gr. words are akin; (2) a muscle; cf. Lat. *musculus* and its derivatives). *my-algia; -asthenia; -itis; myo-carditis*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart; *-dynamometer*, an inst. for measuring muscular strength; *-graphy; -logy; -physics; -scope; -sin*, the peculiar constituent of muscle; *peri-mysium*, the tissue that surrounds a muscle.

(B) **My-, myst-** (*μύω* fut. *μύσω* close the eyes; *μυέω* to initiate into the mysteries, *μυστήρια*). *my-ope, -ops*, a short-sighted person; *-opia, -opy; -osis*, abnormal contraction of the pupil. — *myst-ic, -ical, -icism; -ify* (a hybrid word; Lat. *facio* make). — *myster-y, -ious*, etc.

Myc- (*μύκης, -ητος* fungus). *myc-elium*, mushroom spawn; *mycet-oma*, a disease in India attributed to a fungus; *myco-derm*, a fermentative fungus; *-logy; -sis*, a fungous growth in the body (Path.); *-se*, a sugar obtained fr. fungi.

Myri- (*μύριοι* ten thousand), *myriad; myria-pod.*

Myrmidon (*Μυρμιδόνες* Achilles' soldiers in the Trojan War); hence a desperado. *Myrmidonian.*

Myrrh (thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. *μύῤῥα*, the juice of the Arabian myrtle, myrrh). *-ic ; myrrho-phore.*

Myrtle, thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. *μύρτος*.

Myst-, v. *my-* (B).

Myth (*μῦθος* a word; a story, legendary tale as opposed to history). *myth-ic, -ical ; mytho-genesis ; -graphy ; -logy, -logist*, etc. ; *-poeic, -poetic*, myth-making, *-poeist.*

Naiad (*Ναιάς*, gen. *-άδος* a water-nymph), v. *nymph.*

Naphtha (*νάφθα*, fr. Persian *naft*).

Narc- (*νάρκη* stiffness, numbness). *narc-otic*, producing numbness or stupor; a medicine with these qualities; *-osis ; -otism*, effect of a narcotic; *-eine*, an alkaloid contained in opium ; *-otine*, a drug obtained from opium ; *narcissus*, so called from its supposed sleep-producing qualities.

Nau- (*ναῦς* a ship, *ναύτης* a sailor). *nau-machy ; nausea, -eous, -eant* (thr. Lat.); *naut-ic, -ical ; -ilus ; -ilite*, a fossil nautilus ; *-iloid ; aero-naut.*

Necro- (*νεκρός* a corpse; dead). *necro-latry ; -logy*, a register of deaths, *-ist ; -mancy ; -phagous ; -phobia ; -polis ; -sis*, mortification ; *-tomy.*

Nectar (*νέκταρ* nectar, the drink of the gods). *nectar, -eal, -ean, -eous ; -y*, the honey gland of a flower, *-ial ; -ine*, a variety of peach.

Nemesis (*Νέμεσις* the goddess of retribution).

Neo- (*νέος* new). *neo-lithic*, belonging to the later stone age ; *-logy*, new or rationalistic doctrines in theology, *-logism, -ist ; -n*, one of the inert constituent gases of the atmosphere; *-nomian*, one who advocates new laws; *-phobia ; -phyte*, a new con-

vert; *-platonism*, v. Plato; *-teric* (νεώτερος comp. of νεός), recent; *Nea-polis*, n.p.

nepenthe, v. *penth-*.

Neph- (νεφέλη a cloud). *nephel-ine*, a mineral; *-oid*, cloudy; *nepho-scope* (νέφος a cloud), instrument for measuring speed of clouds.

Nephr- (νεφρός a kidney). *nephr-algia*; *-ite*, a mineral, formerly worn as a remedy for kidney disease; *-itic*, pertaining to the kidneys; *-itis*; *-oid*; *-o-logy*.

Ner- (νηρός wet). *Nereus*, an ancient sea god. *Nereid*, (1) one of his daughters; (2) a marine annelid; *a-neroid* a barometer, without liquid in its construction.

Nes- (νῆσος an island). *cherso-nese* (χέρσος dry land, *i.e.* land-island, a peninsula); *Pelopon-nesus* (island of Pelops), the present peninsula of Morea; *Poly-nesia*; *Mela-*; *Micro-*.

Neur- (νεῦρον a nerve; orig. a sinew). *neur-al*; *-algia*, *-algic*; *-asthenia* (*a* priv. σθένος strength), nervous debility; *-i-lemma* (λέμμα husk, skin), the sheath investing a nerve; *-in*, *-ine*, nerve substance; *-itis*; *neuro-graphy*; *-ma*, a tumour in a nerve; *-mimesis* (μιμέομαι to imitate), nervous mimicry; *-pathy*; *-tic*, relating to or affecting the nervous system; *-ptera*, an order of insects having four naked reticulated wings.

Niobe (Νιόβη Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus; she was changed by Zeus to a stone for undue pride in her offspring). *Niobe-an*; *niobium*, a metal of brilliant colour (so called from its resemblance to another mineral, *tantalum*, called after Tantalus, the father of Niobe); *niobic*.

Nitr- (*νίτρον*, a carbonate of soda). *nitr-e* (*i.e.* nitrate of potash), *-ic*, *-ate*; *-ide*; *-ine*; *-ous*; *nitro-gen*, *-genize*, *-genous*; *-meter*, an instrument for ascertaining the value of nitre; *nitro-*, a prefix = containing nitrogen; cf. *nitro-benzine*; *-glycerine*, etc.

Nomad (*νομάς*, *-άδος* roaming, pasturing). *nomad*, *-ic*, *-ism*, *-ize*.

Nomo- (*νόμος* law, *νέμω* distribute). *nom-istic*, founded on law; *nomo-geny*, the origin of life by natural causes; *-logy*; *anti-nomy*, the opposition of one law to another; *astro-*; *auto-*; *bio-*, the science of living functions; *Deutero-* (*δέυτερος* second), so called because it contains the second giving of the law of Moses; *eco-nomy* (*οἰκόνομος* steward, house-manager, *νέμω*); *gastro-*, the art of preparing delicate dishes; *metro-*, measurement of musical time by an instrument; *metro-nome*, instrument for this purpose.

Noo- (*νόος* the mind). *noo-cratic*, pertaining to the view that the reason is the sovereign faculty; *-genism*, anything originated in the mind (*γένος*); *-logy*.

Num- (Lat. *numisma*, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα*, *-ατος* a coin, something sanctioned by usage, v. *νόμος* law). *numismat-ic*, *-ics*, *-ist*; *-o-logy*.

Nymph (*νύμφη* a bride; a nymph, an inferior deity that inhabited the woods, mountains, sea, springs, etc.; hence they were called respectively, Dryads, Oreads, Nereids, Naiads). *Nymph-ean*; *-ic*; *Nymph-aea*, a genus of aquatic plants; *para-nymph*, a bridesman or groomsman.

Obel- (*ὀβελός* a spit; a pointed square pillar; a horizontal line — or ÷; the first marks a spurious pas-

sage, the second, a superfluous ; ὀβελίσκος a pillar). *obelus*, a sign, v. *supra ; obelize*, mark as spurious ; *obelisk, obeliscal.*

Obol- (ὀβολός an obol, used at Athens both as weight and coin) ; *obole*, a weight of ten or twelve grains (Pharm.).

Oceano- (ὠκεανός the ocean ; according to Homer, a river that encompassed the whole earth ; in later times the great outer sea as opposed to the inner or Mediterranean). *ocean, -ic ; -o-logy.*

Och-, v. *ech-*.

Ochlo- (ὄχλος crowd, mob). *ochlo-cracy, -cratical ; ochlo-phobia ; ochlesis*, a diseased condition due to over-crowding.

Oct- (ὀκτώ eight). *octa-chord*, instrument with eight strings ; *-d*, a system or series of eight ; *-gon ; -hedral ; -hedrite*, octahedral titanic oxide ; *-hedron ; -stich*, a poem of eight lines ; *oct-andrian*, having eight distinct stamens ; *octo-gynous*, having eight pistils ; *-meral*, eight-parted ; *-petalous ; -pod ; -pus ; -spermous ; -style*, a building with eight columns in front, as the Pantheon, Rome ; *-syllable.*

Ōde (ᾠδή song, poem, fr. ἀείδω to sing). *ode ; odeon*, in ancient Greece a building where poets and musicians contended for prizes ; a concert hall. — *melody, -odious, -odist, -odeon ; rhaps-ody, -odist, -odize* (ῥάπτω, -ψω to stitch together ; hence ὁ ῥαψῳδός was one who strung Epic songs together and recited them) ; *mon-ody*, a mournful poem in which one mourner expresses lamentation ; *par-ody* (παρῳδία a song beside, *i.e.* in imitation of another ; hence a

burlesque); *psalm-ody*, art of singing psalms; *pros-ody* (to or for a song); that part of grammar that deals with the quantity of syllables, and with the laws of versification; *thren-ody*, song of lamentation, *-odist.* — *com-edy; trag-.* — *ep-ode; palin-ode*, a recantation.

Ŏde, v. *hŏdo-*.

Odont- (ὀδούς, *-όντος* a tooth); cf. p. 11. *odont-algia; odonto-blast*, a tooth cell that produces dentine; *-geny*, development of teeth; *-id; -logy; mast-odon* (μαστός breast, so called with reference to the mammillary processes on the molar teeth).

Odyn- (ὀδύνη pain). *an-odyne, -odynous*, a medicine that assuages pain; *chlor-odyne; pleur-odynia.*

Oec-, ec-, oc- (οἶκος house, home; Eng. -wick, in Berwick, etc., οἰκέω inhabit). *oec-* or *ecumenic, -al* (οἰκουμένη γῆ the inhabited world), relating to the whole world, general, universal; *eco-nomy* (οἰκόνομος a steward, one who manages (νέμω) the house), *-nomize, -nomist, -nomic* (thr. Lat.); *eco-logy*, relation of animals and plants to the outside world; *di-ocese* (διοίκησις a housekeeping, management; hence the district over which a bishop has control), *-ocesan; par-ish* (thr. O. Fr. fr. παροικία dwelling beside, neighbouring; hence originally, the district around a bishop's residence); *par-ochial* (thr. O. Fr. and late Lat. *parochialis*). — *di-oecious, -ecious* (Bot.), having flowers with stamens on one plant and pistils on another (lit. having the house separated or apart); *par-*, having stamens and pistils together; *mon-*, having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on

the same plant; *ant-*, persons living on corresponding parallels of latitude, and on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator; *peri-*, those on the same latitudes on opposite sides of the globe.

-oid, v. *eido-*.

Oligo- (ὀλίγος few, little). *olig-aemia* (v. *haem-*), deficiency of blood; *-arch, -y, -ic; -oclase* (a little fracture), a kind of felspar.

Olympo- (Ὄλυμπος a mountain in Thessaly, the seat of the gods; Ὀλυμπία Olympia, a sacred district in Elis in Greece, where games in honour of the Olympian Zeus were held). *Olympian, Olympic; Olympiad*, a period of four years, the interval between the Olympic games.

Onom-, onym- (ὄνομα, -ατος a name, *Aeolic* form ὄννμα). *onoma-stic*, pertaining to a name; *-sticon*, a dictionary; commonplace book.—*onomato-logy; -poeia*, the formation of words or lines that imitate the sound of the thing signified, *-poeic, -poetic;* cf. Ennius, *Saxo cere- comminuit -brum.*—*an-onym-ous, -ity; crypt-onym*, a secret name; *hom-onym*, one word used to express distinct meanings, *-ous*, having different significations or applied to different things, ambiguous; *par-onym*, (1) a word having the same derivation as another word; (2) having a similar sound but different spelling and meaning; as, *fair, fare; pseud-*, a fictitious name; *syn-*.—*met-onymy* (μετά expressing change), a figure of speech in which a thing is named by some accompaniment.—*patro-nymic*, a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor.

Onto- (ὀντ, root found in εἰμί to be; pres. participle ὤν, ὄντος). *onto-geny*, the history of the evolution of the individual; *-logy*, the science of being, metaphysics; *palae-onto-logy* (the study of ancient beings), the science of fossils, *-logist*, *-logical*.

Ony- (ὄνυξ, -υχος a nail, claw, hoof; a gem streaked with veins, an onyx). *sard-onyx*, Sardian onyx; *onycha*, the shell of a species of mollusk.

Op-, ops-, opt- (root ὀπ- in ὤψ, ὠπός the eye; ὄψις sight, ὀπτικός pertaining to sight, cf. ὀφθαλμός infra). *syn-opsis*, a general view, a collection of headings so arranged as to give a general view; *aut-opsia*, *-opsy*, personal observation, hence a post-mortem examination, *-opsical; cat-opsis*, morbidly keen sight; *optic*, *-al*, *-s*, *-ian; opti-graph*, an instrument for copying landscapes; *opto-gram*, an impression of the last object seen during life; *opto-meter*, an instrument for measuring range of vision. — *di-optrics*, that part of optics dealing with the laws of refraction of light, *-optrical; di-opside* (Min.), a variety of pyroxene; *cat-optrics*, the part of optics that deals with reflected light (κάτοπτρον a mirror); *catoptro-mancy*, divination by means of a mirror let down into water; *pan-opticon*, a prison so constructed as to allow an inspector to see all the prisoners without being seen by them; *scioptic*, *-optric*, pertaining to an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room; *sciopticon*, a form of magic lantern; *Ethi-opian* (v. *aeth-*); *Cycl-ops*, a giant with one round eye in the centre of his forehead; *my-opia*, short sight; *ambly-opia* (ἀμβλύς dull).

Ophi- (ὄφις a serpent). *Ophidia*, the snake group, *ophidian; ophio-latry; -lite*, a kind of serpentine; *-logy, -logist, -logical; -mancy; -morphous*, serpent-shaped; *-phagous; -saurus*, a genus of limbless lizards; *Ophi-uchus*, the serpent bearer, a northern constellation (v. *ech-*).

Ophthalm- (ὀφθαλμός the eye). *ophthalm-ia*, inflammation of the eye; *-ic*, pertaining to the eye; *-itis; ophthalmo-logy; -scope; -meter.*

Opium, opo- (ὄπιον poppy juice; ὀπός juice, sap). *opium* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat.); *opiate*, any preparation of opium; *opo-balsam*, a balm of Gilead; *-panax* (the juice of the plant πάναξ).

Opt-, v. *op-*.

-orama, v. *hor-*.

-orc, v. *horc-*.

Orchestra (ὀρχήστρα an orchestra; in the Attic theatre it was a large semicircular space on which the chorus danced, fr. ὀρχέομαι to dance), hence applied to musicians that occupy a place corresponding to this, and then, any band of musicians. *orchestra-l; -tion*, the arrangement of music for an orchestra; *orchestrion*, a musical instrument designed to imitate an orchestra.

Organ, org-, v. *erg-*.

Ornith- (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος a bird). *ornith-ichnite* (ἴχνος a track), a fossil footprint of a bird; *ornitho-copros* (κόπρος dung), birds' dung, guano; *-lite*, fossil bird remains; *-logy; -mancy; -scopy* = ornithomancy.

Oro- (ὄρος a mountain). *oro-graphy; -logy, -logical.* — *Oread*, v. *nymph.*

Orphan (ὀρφανός fatherless or motherless, bereft). *orphan-age; -ism*, orphan state; *-o-trophy*, the rearing of orphans.

Orpheus ('Ορφεύς a famous Thracian bard, the son of Calliope. It was said that when he played the trees bowed their heads). *Orphean, Orphic.*

Ortho- (ὀρθός straight, right). *orth-ite*, a mineral; *ortho-clase*, potash felspar, so called because it has two perfect cleavages at right angles to each other; *-dox*, having a right opinion; *-dromics*; *-epy* (ὀρθοέπεια correct speaking or pronunciation; fr. ἔπος a word), *-epist, -epic; -gon*, a rectangular figure; *-graphy, -graphic; -metry*, the laws of versification; *-paedia*, art of curing deformities, primarily in children; *-praxy* (1) correct practice, (2) the treatment of deformity by mechanical means. — *ortho-chromatic.* — *an-orthic* (Min.), irregular in crystallization. — *an-orthite*, a kind of lime felspar found on Mt. Vesuvius; *an-orth-opia* (not straight sight), squinting.

Osm-, v. *oz-*.

Osmo- (ὠσμός a pushing, fr. ὠθέω to push). *osmose*, the diffusion of fluids through porous partitions; *osmometer*, an instrument for measuring the pressure exerted in osmose; *-tic*, due to osmose; *di-osmose*, the mingling of fluids through a membrane; *end-*, passing of a fluid inwards through an organic membrane to mix with another fluid of different density; *ex-osmose*, the reverse of endosmose, the passages of liquids or gases from within outwards.

Osteo- (ὀστέον bone). *osteal*, bony = osseous (words in

oss- fr. Lat. *os, ossis*, a bone); *osteo-blast*, a cell concerned in forming bone; *-colla*, a glue made from bones; *-genesis, -genesy*, formation of bone; *-graphy; -logy, -logic; -malacia* (μαλακία softening), a morbid softening of the bones; *-phone*, an instrument placed between the teeth to aid the hearing of deaf persons; *-plasty* (πλάσσω to form), an operation by which a loss of bone is made good; *-tome*, instrument for cutting bone; *ost-itis*.

Ostrac- (ὄστρακον a piece of earthenware tile; the earthenware tablet used in voting; hence ὀστρακισμός ostracism, a political measure employed among the Athenians by which any citizen, whose presence was thought embarrassing to the state, could be banished for a period of ten years if a sufficient number of votes were recorded against him on the earthenware tablets). *ostracise*, to exclude from society; *ostracism*.

Ostreo- (ὄστρεον an oyster). *ostreo-phagist.* — *oyster* (thr. O. Fr. *oistre* and Lat. *ostreum*).

Ot- (οὖς, ὠτός an ear). *ot-acousticon*, an instrument to aid hearing; *-algia; -ary*, a seal with evident external ears; *-ics; -itis; oto-lite, -lith*, a calcareous concretion in the labyrinth of the ear of certain animals, especially fish; *-logy; -rrhoea*, discharge from the ear; *-scope; Myos-otis*, a genus of plants to which forget-me-not and mouse-ear belong (μῦς, μυός a mouse); *par-otid*, the salivary gland, situated near the ear; *par-otid-itis, par-ot-itis*, inflammation of this gland, *i.e.* mumps.

Ox-, oxy- (ὀξύς sharp, sour). *oxalis* (ὀξαλίς sorrel, also

sour wine), a genus of plants to which wood sorrel belongs, so called from bitter taste; *oxalic acid*, obtained from oxalis; *oxal-ate*, a salt of oxalic acid; *oxy-gen*, so called because at first supposed to have been present in all acids; *-ate*, to combine with oxygen, *-ize*, *-ous*; *oxy-hydrogen*; *ox-id*, *-ide*, a compound of oxygen and a base; *-idate*, *-idize*, convert into oxide, *-idable*, *-idation*; *oxy-blepsia*, very keen sight (βλέπω see); *-mel*, a mixture of vinegar and honey; *-moron* (ὀξύς in sense of sharp, clever + μωρός foolish), hence a figure of speech in which two apparently contradictory words are put together, cf. "make haste slowly," "His honour rooted in dishonour stood" . . .; *-tone*, having an acute sound, hence having an acute accent on the last syllable; *par-oxy-tone*, having acute accent on the syllable before the last; *pro-par-oxy-tone*, having acute accent on the third syllable from the end; *par-oxysm*, acute point in a disease, a fit.

Oz- (ὄζω to smell; ὀσμή smell). *oz-one*, *-onize*; *-ono-meter*, instrument for determining the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere; *-ena*, fetid ulcer in the nose; *-o-cerite*, a mineral wax found in Moldavia. — *osm-ium*, a blue-white metallic element.

Pachy- (παχύς thick). *pachy-derm*, thick-skinned animal, elephant, etc., *-atous*; *-dactyl*, an animal having thick toes.

Paean (παιάν a song of triumph).

Paed-, ped- (παῖς, παιδός a boy, child; παιδεύω to teach). *paedo-baptist*, *-ism*; *ped-agogy*, *-agogue*, *-agogism*, (thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. παιδαγωγός), v. *ag-*; *ped-*

ant, -antic, -antry; ped-iatrics, branch of medicine dealing with children; *pro-paedeutics*, knowledge preliminary to an art or science; *-paedeutical; en-cyclo-pedia, cyclo-pedia; ortho-paedia*, v. *orth-*.

Palaeo- (παλαιός ancient). *palaeo-crystic*, consisting of ancient ice; *-graphy*, ancient writings, the art of deciphering them; *-lith*, a stone object belonging to the earlier stone age, *-lithic; -logy; -ont-ology*, the science of fossils, *-ist, -ical; -zoic*, denoting the lowest fossil-bearing strata and the earliest forms of life.

Palaestra, palestra (παλαίστρα a wrestling school, fr. παλαίω wrestle). (1) a public place devoted to athletics, (2) wrestling, athletics; *palaestric*.

Palil-, palin-, palim- (πάλιν back, again). *palil-logy*, repetition of a word or words (παλιλλογία, the ν changed to λ for euphony); *palim-psest* (ψάω to rub), a parchment from which one writing has been erased to make room for another; *palin-drome*, v. *drome; -ode*, a recantation; *-genesis*, a new birth, regeneration.

Pallas (Παλλάς, -άδος the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks, corresponding to Lat. Minerva). *palladium*, an image of Pallas; the safety of Troy depended on the preservation of such an image, hence it now means anything that affords protection and safety.

Pan (Πάν the god of pastures, forests and flocks, half man and half goat). *pandean*, adj.; *pan-ic* (thr. Fr.), sudden fear, such as is felt at night in lonely places, supposed to be inspired by Pan.

Pan-, v. *pas*.

Para-, par- (*παρά* from, beside, against, v. second part of word). *para-basis ; -ble*, v. *bal ; -bola ; -bole ; -boloid ; -centric*, deviating from circularity ; *-chronism ; -clete*, v. *cal- ; -cyanogen*, a substance formed from mercury cyanide by heating ; *-digm ; -dox; -genesis ; -graph ; -leipsis ; -logism ; -lysis ; -meter ; -noea ; -nymph ; -ph* (thr. O. Fr. fr. *παρά* + *γράφω* a flourish under a signature); *-phernalia ; -phrase ; -plegia ; -selene ; -site ; -taxis ; -thesis ; -tonic ; par-acrostic ; -agoge ; -allax ; -allel ; -allelogram ; -allel-opiped ; -anthelion* (*ἀντι* + *ἥλιος*) ; *-anthine ; -egoric*, v. *agora ; -embole* (*ἐν* + *βολή*) ; *-enchyma ; -enesis* (*αἰνέω* to praise) ; *-enthesis* (*ἐν* + *τίθημι*) ; *-helion ; -ish*, v. *oec- ; -ody ; -ole* (Fr. thr. Lat. fr. *παραβολή*) ; *-onym ; -otid ; -oxysm ; -oxytone*.

Paradise (*παράδεισος* a deer park, park, fr. Per. *pairidaeza*, an enclosure). *Paradisea*, the birds of paradise ; *paradisia*, a genus of ornamental plants.

Partheno- (*παρθένος* a maiden). *partheno-genesis*, reproduction without sexual union ; *Parthenon*, the Doric temple of Athene the Virgin, on the Acropolis of Athens ; *Parthen-ope* (*Παρθενόπη* one of the Sirens, *ὤψ* face), the eleventh planetoid.

Pas, pan-, pant- (*πᾶς, fem. πᾶσα, neutr. πᾶν*, gen. *παντός* all). *pasigraphy*, a system of writing for universal use ; *diapason*, the principal stop in an organ, the concord through all the notes. — *pan-acea*, a remedy for all diseases ; *-cratium*, v. *-crat ; -creas ; -dect* (*δέχομαι* to receive), a treatise containing the whole of any science ; *-demic ; -demonium ; -egyric*, v.

agora; -hellenism, the desire for the political union of all Greeks; *-logism*, the doctrine that the universe is a manifestation of the Logos; *-oply*, v. *hopl-; -opticon; -orama; -presbyterian; -spermatism*, the doctrine that organic germs are universally diffused; *-technicon*, a place where all kinds of manufactured articles are sold; *-theism; -theon.* — *pant-isocracy* (ἴσος + κρατέω); *panto-graph*, an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, charts, etc.; *-logy*, universal knowledge; *-meter*, an instrument for measuring angles or determining perpendiculars; *-mime*, originally a show where everything was imitated, nothing spoken; *-morphic*, taking all shapes; *-phagous; -scopic.*

Path- (πάθος suffering, passion, feeling, pathos, deep feeling). *path-etic; patho-geny*, the mode of development of a disease, *-genetic, -genic*, producing disease; *-gnomy*, the science of the signs of human passions; *-logy, -logist, -logic; a-pathy, -pathetic; idio-pathy; allo-; anti-; homoeo-; hydro-; neuro-; sym-; tele-; -pathy* (Med.), suffix, used for any kind of disease or morbid state.

Patr- (πατήρ, πατρός father). *patri-arch, -archal; -archate*, the office or residence of a patriarch; *patr-onymic*, v. *-onym; patri-ot, -otic, -otism* (πατριώτης one of the same descent or race, cf. πατρίς fatherland); cf. many words from Lat. *pater*, e.g. *patrician, patrimony, paternal*, etc.

Pause (παύω make to cease; παῦσις a halt, cessation).

Pect- (πήγνυμι make fast, πηκτός fixed or fastened). *pect-ic*, congealing; *-in, -ine*, a jelly obtained from

ripe fruits; *-ose*, a substance found in unripe fruits, so called because it is insoluble in water; *-ous*, consisting of pectose, or pectin.

Pĕd-, fr. παῖς, παιδός, v. *paed-*.

Pĕd- (πέδον the ground). *parallelopi-ped* (παράλληλος parallel, ἐπίπεδον on the ground, hence a plane figure), a prism whose bases are parallelograms.

Pegasus (Πήγασος the winged horse of the Muses, supposed to have sprung from the blood of Medusa and to have produced, with a blow of its hoof, the poetically inspired fountain Hippocrene; fr. πηγή a spring).

Peir-, v. *pir-*.

Pelagos (πέλαγος the sea, esp. the open sea). *pelagian*, *pelagic*, marine, oceanic, pertaining to the deep sea. — *Archi-pelago*, v. *arch-*.

Pente (πέντε five). *penta-chord*, an instrument with five strings, or a system of five sounds; *-capsular* (Lat. *capsula*, diminutive of *capsa*, box), (Bot.) having five seed vessels; *-coccous*, having five seeds; *penta-d*, the number five in the abstract; in chemistry an element that will unite univalent atoms; *-dactyl*, *-dactylous*; *-glot*, a book written in five different languages; *-gon*, *-gonal*; *-gram*, a figure of five lines forming a five-pointed star; *-gynian*, having five pistils; *-hedral*, *-hedron*; *-meter*, a verse of five feet; *-petalous*; *-phyllous*; *-polis*, a confederation of five cities; *-spermous*; *-stich*; *-teuch* (τεῦχος implement, book), the first five books of the Old Testament; *Pente-cost* (ἡ πεντηκοστὴ ἡμέρα the fiftieth day after the Passover); *pent-acrostic*,

containing five acrostics of the same name; *-ane*, a paraffin hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}; *-archy*.

-penth (*πένθος* pain, sorrow). *ne-penthe* (*νηπενθής* removing sorrow; *νη* not), a drug that banishes pain; *ne-penthes*, a genus of pitcher plants.

Peony (thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. *παιωνία*, so called from its medicinal qualities; fr. *Παιάν* the physician of the gods).

Peps-, pept- (*πέσσω* or *πέπτω* fut. *πέψω* to cook, digest). *pept-ic*, relating to or promoting digestion; *-one*, the name of a class of albuminoids into which the nitrogenous elements of food are converted by the action of the gastric or pancreatic juice; *pepsin*, *-ine*, a ferment in gastric juice; *dys-pepsia*; *eu-*.

Peri- (*περί* around), v. second part of word. *peri-anth*; *-apt* (*ἅπτω* to fasten), an amulet; *-bolos*; *-cardiac*; *-cardium*; *-carditis*; *-carp*; *-chaetium* (*χαίτη* long hair), the circle of leaves about the sexual organs of certain plants; *-clase*; *-cope*; *-cranium*; *-drome*; *-gee*; *-gynous*; *-helion*; *-meter*; *-od*, *-odic*; *-oeci*; *-osteum*, *-ostitis*; *-patetic* (*πατέω* walk), walking about, pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking, *-ism*; *-phery*, *-pheral*, *-pheric*; *-phrase*, *-phrastic*; *-pteral*; *-pterous*; *-scii*; *-scope*; *-sperm*; *-spheric*; *-stalith* (*ἵστημι* to stand, *λίθος* stone), a line of standing stones surrounding a burial mound; *-style*; *-toneum*, *-toneal*, *-tonitis*; *-tropal*; *-spomenon*, v. *spas-*.

Petal- (*πέταλον* a leaf). *petal*; *-ine*, adj.; *-ite*, a mineral with leaf-like cleavage; *-oid*; *-on*, the plate of

gold worn on the mitre of the Jewish high priest; *-ous*, having petals; *a-petalous; bi-; hexa-; mono-; gamo-*.

Petr- (*πέτρα* a rock). *petrean*, pertaining to rock; *petrodrome*, an elephant shrew of Mozambique; *-gale* (*γαλῆ* a weasel), the rock kangaroo; *-geny*, the science of the origin of rocks; *-glyphy; -graphy; -logy;* — cf. words fr. Lat. *petra* = *πέτρα* : *petrary*, a military engine for hurling stones; *petrify* (*petra* + *facio*, to make); *petrescent*, converting into stone; *petroleum* (*oleum*, oil; cf. Gr. *ἔλαιον*); *saltpetre*.

Phaeton (thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. *Φαέθων* son of Phoebus, the sun god. He obtained leave from his father to drive the chariot of the Sun; but, being unable to restrain the horses, was hurled downwards by Zeus).

Phag- (*φαγεῖν* aorist inf., to eat). *phag-edena*, a corrosive ulcer, *-edenic; -o-cyte*, a white blood corpuscle, so called because it devours bacteria, etc. (*κύτος* a vessel); *anthropo-phagous; carpo-; geo-; copro-phagan*, a beetle that lives on dung (*κόπρος* dung); *phyto-phagan; loto-phagi; ocso-* or *eso-phagus* (*οἴσω*, fut. associated with *φέρω* to bear), the gullet; *sarco-phagus* (*σάρξ*, gen. *σαρκός* flesh). *λίθος σαρκοφάγος* a kind of limestone which, like slacked lime, was supposed to consume the flesh; hence, a coffin made of this stone, and, later, any monumental chest or vase.

Phalanx (*φάλαγξ, -αγγος*; (1) In Homer, a line of battle; later the phalanx, the Greek method of drawing up infantry in a compact mass; (2) a round piece of

wood, the bone between the joints of fingers and toes; (3) a kind of spider, so called from the long joints of its legs). *phalanx* in English has meanings 1 and 2. *phalanstery* (thr. Fr.; formed irregularly from φάλαγξ), the common dwelling of a community living together on a plan proposed by Fourier; *phalanstereanism.—phalangium*, a genus of spiders to which the daddy-long-legs belongs, *phalangius*, adj.

Phan-, phen-, phas- (φαίνω, fut. φανῶ to shine, show; φάσις an appearance) *phanero-gamic* (φανερός visible), having organs of reproduction distinctly visible, *-gamous; phantasm* (φάντασμα vision), *-al; phantasm-agoria*, a fantastic series of illusive pictures or images; exhibition of images by a magic lantern; *phantom; fantasy; fantastic; fancy* (these last four words thr. O. Fr. and Lat. fr. φάντασμα and φαντασία = a vision); *a-phan-istic* (Min.), indistinct; *a-phan-ite*, a kind of diorite, so called because the minerals composing it are indistinguishable by the naked eye; *a-phani-pterous*, (Entom.), without apparent wings; *dia-phanous*, transparent; *dia-phan-city; epi-phany*, a showing forth, the glorious appearing of Christ to the wise men; *hiero-phant*, one that teaches the sacred rights of religion, a priest; *syco-phant* (συκοφάντης an informer, slanderer, false accuser; according to the ancients derived from σῦκον a fig + φαίνω, a fig shower, perhaps = one who informed on persons exporting figs from Attica); *theo-phany*, a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance, *-phanic.*

—*phenomenon* (φαινόμενον, passive participle of φαίνω, something that is seen, appears); *phenomen-ist, -al, -alism; phen-ol* (a hybrid word, φαίνω shine, Lat. *oleum*, oil); *phen-acetin*, a medicine obtained from coal tar (*phenol* + *acetin* fr. Lat. *acetum*, vinegar); *phen-yl.* —*phase; em-phasis* (ἔμφασις an appearing in; in Rhet. a showing clearly); *em-phasize, em-phatic.*

Pharmac- (φάρμακον drug, remedy). *pharmac-y; -eutic*, pertaining to pharmacy, *-eutist; pharmaco-lite*, arseniate of lime; *-logy; -logist; -poeia* (ποιέω make), a book describing the preparations of medicines.

Pharyng- (φάρυγξ, -υγγος throat). *pharynx*, the cavity into which the nose and mouth open; *pharyng-eal*, adj.; *-itis; -o-tomy.*

Phas-, v. *phan-*, also *-phem-*.

-phem-, **-phet-** (φήμι say). *blas-pheme* (βλασφημέω speak evil of, fr. βλάπτω injure). *-phemous, -phemy*; cf. *blame*, thr. O. Fr., a corruption of blaspheme; *euphem-ism*, a mild expression for one that is harsh or indelicate, *-istic, -ize; Poly-phemus*, one of the Cyclopes, who was blinded by Ulysses; *pro-phet* (thr. O. Fr. fr. προφήτης one who speaks before, a prophet), *-phetic, -phesy.* —*a-phasia* (ἀφασία speechlessness).

Phen-, v. *phan-*.

Pher-, **phor-** (φέρω bear, bring, φόρος that which is borne). *meta-phor*, v. *meta; para-pherna-lia* (Lat. fr. Gr. παρά + φερνή a dower, fr. φέρω). The goods of a wife over and above her dowry; hence trappings, etc.; *peri-phery*, circumference; perimeter, *-pheral*,

-pheric; probably *vero-nica* (φέρω + νίκη victory), (1) a cloth said to have been miraculously impressed with the face of Christ when on his way to Calvary because it was used by a woman named Veronica to wipe His face; hence a handkerchief with a representation of Christ's face; (2) a genus of plants. *ana-phora*, the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of successive clauses and sentences; *dia-phor-esis* (lit., a carrying through), an increasing of the insensible perspiration; *dia-phoretic*, a medicine that promotes perspiration, *-phoretical; a-dia-phoresis*, deficiency of perspiration; *a-dia-phorous*, neither right nor wrong; (Med.) doing neither good nor harm; *phos-phorus, -phorous, -phoric, -phorescent* (Φωσφόρος Lucifer, the morning star; fr. φῶς light); many chemical words derived from preceding, e.g. *phos-ph-ate*, a salt of phosphoric acid, *phosphatic; phos-ph-ide*, a combination of phosphorus with a single element; *phos-ph-ite*, a salt of phosphorous acid; *phos-phor-ate*, to combine with phosphorus; *phos-phor-ite*, phosphate of lime; *phos-phur-etted* (fr. Fr.), combined with phosphorus; *hypo-phosph-ite; — electro-phorus*, an instrument employed to obtain electricity by induction; *sema-phore*, v. *sem-; am-phora* (Lat. fr. ἀμφορεύς from ἀμφί on both sides, + φορέυς a bearer), a two-handled jar.

Phil- (φιλέω love, φίλος a friend). *phil-ander*, flirt, coquet; *-anthropy, -anthropic, -ist; -ately* (ἀτελής free from taxation or charge, fr. τέλος, q.v.), stamp collecting; *-harmonic; -hellene, -hellenist*, a friend of

Greece; *Phil-ip* (ἵππος horse); *-ippic*, one of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon; hence any bitter declamation; *philo-*, *phil-*, a prefix = loving; cf. *phil*-American, etc., *philo-logy*, the study of speech, language, *-logist*, *-logic*; *-math*, a lover of learning, *-mathic*; *-mel*, the nightingale (Φιλομήλα the nightingale; in tradition the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale; from μέλος song (lengthened)); *-pena* or *philippine* (of doubtful origin; according to some, from φίλος + ποινή a penalty; according to others, from Philippine, fem. of Philip; or from Philip, whose daughters were in one sepulchre; others again derive it from Ger. *vielliebchen*, sweetheart); *-progenitiveness*; *-sophy*, *-sophic*; *biblio-phile*; *philtre* (φίλτρον a love potion, charm).

Phleb- (φλέψ, φλεβός a vein). *phleb-itis*; *phlebo-lite*, a calculus in a vein; *-logy*; *-tomy*, bleeding, *-tomist*, *-tomize*.

Phleg-, phlog- (φλέγω burn; φλέγμα, *-ατος* (1) a flame; (2) inflammation (Med.), and so *phlegm*; φλόξ, φλογός a flame, a kind of flower); *phlegm* (thr. O. Fr.), the tenacious mucous of the respiratory and digestive passages; hence sluggishness, dulness; *phlegm-atic*; *-asia*, inflammation; *-on*, an inflamed tumour, *-onous*; *de-phlegmate*, to deprive of superabundant water by distillation or evaporation, *de-phlegmator*, an apparatus for this purpose, *-phlegmation*.—*phlog-iston*, the supposed principle of inflammability, *-istic*, pertaining to phlogiston,

inflammatory; *-opite* (ὤψ, ὠπός the face; hence fiery looking), a kind of magnesia, often of a copper colour and pearly lustre; *de-phlogisticate*, to deprive of *phlogiston*; *anti-phlogistic*, anything that allays inflammation. — *phlox*, a genus of plants, so called from its flaming colour.

-phob- (φόβος fear). *-phobia*, a suffix = fear or dislike of; *hydro-*; *ochlo-*; *Anglo-*; *agora-*; *andro-*, etc.

Phoen-, phen- (Φοῖνιξ, -ικος (1) a Phoenician; (2) purple-red or crimson, so called because the dye was discovered by the Phoenicians; (3) the date palm). *phenic-ine*, a brown colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on carbolic acid; *-ious*; *phoenico-pterous*, having red wings, as the flamingo. — *Phoenix*, a genus of palms.

Phoenix or **Phenix** (φοῖνιξ, -ικος the Phoenix, a fabulous bird of great beauty, supposed to have lived for five hundred years in the Arabian plains, and then to have built for itself a funeral pile, from which, after fanning it into flames with its wings, it arose immortal; hence the phoenix is often used as an emblem of immortality; a person of unique excellence or beauty. The word has possibly no connection with φοῖνιξ above; perhaps from Egyptian *bennu*, a bird sacred to Osiris).

Phōn- (φωνή sound, tone). *phone-tic*, *-tist.* — *phon-ic*; *phono-gram*; *-graph*, *-graphic*; *-lite*, a volcanic rock that sounds when struck, clinkstone; *-logy*; *-meter*, an instrument for showing the number of vibrations of a sounding body; *-scope*, instrument for recording music as played, or for testing musical

strings; *-type*, character used to represent a sound, *-typy*, *-typic*. — *anti-phon*, the chant or alternate singing, *-phony*, *-phonal*, *-ic*; *anthem* is the same word as *antiphon*, but came into the English language before the Norman Conquest (Anglo-Saxon form, *antefen*; O.E. *antym*); *a-phony*, loss of voice, *-phonic*, *-phonous*; *caco-phony*, *-phonous*; *eu-phony*, *-phonic*, *-phonious*, *-phonize*, *-phonism*; *eu-phon-icon*, a kind of upright piano; *eu-phon-ium*, a brass bass musical instrument; *hemo-phone*, a letter or word having the same sound as another, *-phonous*, (1) of the same pitch; (2) of words having same sound but different spelling; *mega-phone*; *micro-phone*; *mono-*; *poly-phony*, counterpoint, *-phonism*, *-phonic*; *sym-phony*; *tauto-phony*, repetition of the same sound, v. *auto-*; *tele-phone*.

Phos, phot- (φῶς, φωτός light). *phos-gen*, *-gene*, chlorocarbonic acid gas generated by the action of light; *-phene* (φαίνω show), the luminous impression caused by pressing the eyeball; *-phor*, the morning star, Lucifer; *-phorus*, *-phate*, etc., v. *pher-*. — *photo*, contracted from *photo-graph*; *-chromy*, photographing in colours; *-gen*, an illuminating oil obtained from bituminous shale; *-geny*, photography; *-glyphy*, photographic engraving; *-gravure* (thr. Fr.); *-logy*, science of light, *-logic*; *-meter*, instrument for measuring intensity of light, *-metry*, *-metric*; *-phobia*; *-phone*, an instrument for transmitting sounds by light; *-sphere*, the luminous envelope of the sun; *-type*, a plate for printing produced by photography; *phot-opsy*, sensation of flashes of light without external cause.

Phras- (φράζω, fut. φράσω say, declare). *phrase* (thr. Fr.). *phraseo-logy*, *-logic*, *-logical*; *peri-phrase*, a roundabout mode of expression, circumlocution, *-phrastic*; *para-phrase*, a restatement of a passage in fuller and clearer terms; a free translation; *-phrastic*; *-phrast*, one who paraphrases; *meta-phrase*, a literal translation, *-phrastic*, *-phrast*.

Phren- (φρήν, φρενός the midriff or diaphragm; the heart, hence the understanding, intellect). *phren-ic*, pertaining to the diaphragm; *-itis*, inflammation of the brain; *-etic*, mad; cf. *frenzy* and *frantic* (thr. O. Fr. *frenétique*); *-o-logy*, *-logist*.

-phtheg, **-phthong** (φθέγγομαι utter a sound, speak loud and clear; φθογγή the sound of the voice). *apo-phthegm*, a short, pithy saying, *-phthegmatic*, *-phthegmatist*; *di-phthong*, *-al*; *tri-phthong*, *-al*; *mono-*.

Phthisis (φθίσις consumption, decline, fr. φθίνω waste away), pulmonary consumption. *phthis-ic*, a consumptive; *-ical*, wasting the flesh, having or relating to consumption; *-io-logy*.

Phyl- (φῦλον race, tribe; φυλή a tribe). *phylum*, any primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; *phyle-tic*, pertaining to a phylum. — *phylogeny*, the tribal history of plants, *-genetic*.

Phylac- (φύλαξ, *-ακος* a guard). *phylac-tery*, a charm or spell to keep off danger or disease; *pro-phylac-tic*, preventive against disease; *pro-phylaxis*, mode of defending against disease.

Phyll- (φύλλον a leaf). *phyll-ite* (λίθος), clay-slate; *-ium* (thr. Lat. a dim. of φύλλον), a genus of leaf insects; *-odium* (εἶδος) (Bot.), a petiole which has the form

and functions of leaf-blade; *-oid; phyllo-phagan*, a saw-fly or leaf-eater; *-phagous; -pod*, a leaf-footed crustacean; *-stome*, a leaf-nosed bat, *-stomine*, adj.; *-taxis*, the arrangement of leaves on the stem; *-xera*, a kind of insect, the vine pest (ξηρός dry); *chloro-phyll*, v. *chlor-; gillyflower*, v. p. 33.

Phys- (φύω, fut. φύσω produce; φύσις nature). *phys-ic*, originally that which pertains to nature, natural philosophy, science of medicine, hence a medicine, drug, especially a cathartic; *-s; -ical; -icalist*, one that holds that mind depends on matter; *-icist*, one versed in physics; *physico-theology*, theology illustrated by natural philosophy; *physio-cracy*, v. *crat-; -gnomy* (γνώμων an interpreter), the art of telling the character from the face, hence the face itself, *-gnomist, -gnomic; -graphy*, a general introduction to the study of inorganic nature, often = physical geography; *-latry*, nature worship; *-logy, -logic; phys-ique* (thr. Fr.). — *meta-physics* (μετὰ τὰ φυσικά originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle that came after his Physics, hence, later, applied to philosophy that is beyond or transcends natural philosophy). — *mono-physite*, one of an ancient sect which maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ formed but one nature. *apo-physis*, a process of bone; (Bot.) a swelling under the base of the spore-case of some mosses; *sym-*, union of bones by cartilage; (Bot.) union of parts previously separate; *epi-*.

Phys- (φῦσα a pair of bellows). *physa*, a genus of pond

snails. — *phys-eter*, a sperm whale (φυσητήρ a blow-pipe; a kind of whale). — *physo-stomous*, having mouth and air-bladder connected by an air-duct, as a fish; *-grade* (a hybrid word fr. Lat. *gradi*, to go), an acaleph which moves by means of a vesicular organ, which buoys it up.

Phyt- (φυτόν a plant, fr. φύω). *phyto-genesis*, *-geny*; *-graphy*; *-id*; *-mer* (μέρος a part), a plant unit, ultimate part of a plant; *-nomy*, science of plant growth; *-phagan*, an animal that eats plants; *-phagous*; *-tomy*, the dissection of plants; *-zoan*, an animalcule in the tissue of plants. — *epi-phyte*, a plant that grows upon another plant, but is not nourished by it; *ento-*, a plant growing within another plant or animal; *neo-*, a new convert, a novice; *zoo-*, a plant-like animal, *zoo-phytic*, *-phytology*, *-phytological*.

Picro- (πικρός bitter; πικρίς a bitter herb, a kind of endive). *picric* = carbazotic, composed of carbon and azote; *picro-lite*, a variety of serpentine; *-merite* (μέρος a part), a hydrous sulphate of magnesium and potassium found in salt mines in Prussia; *-phyll*, a fibrous mineral from Sala, Sweden; *-toxin*, a poison in the seeds of Cocculus indicus; *picr-osmine*, a mineral occurring in fibrous massive forms, having a bitter odour when moistened.

Pion- (πίων fat). *pio-scope*, instrument for measuring amount of cream in milk. — *pro-pion-ic* (*pro*, cf. πρῶτος first), pertaining to or containing a supposed principle found in glycerine.

Pipto-, v. *ptom-*.

Pir-, peir- (πειράομαι attempt, try). *peira-stic*, tentative. *pirate*, *piracy*, *piratical* (thr. Lat. fr. πειρατής, lit. one who attempts or attacks). — *em-piric* (ἐμπειρία experience), one who relies upon experiment and observation; one who confines himself to the results of his own observation, hence sometimes a quack, charlatan; as adj. = founded upon experiment, *-pirical; -piricism.*

Planet- (πλάνη a wandering; πλανήτης a wanderer, hence a planet). *planet; -arium* (thr. Lat.), an instrument for representing the motions of the planets; *-ary*, pertaining to or under the influence of planets; *-etic*, *-etical*, pertaining to or resembling a planet; *-oid*, one of the smaller planets. — *plano-blast*, a wandering bud. — *a-planetic*, without aberration (in optics, said of a lens).

Plas- (πλάσσω form, mould, hence forge; πλάσμα, -ατος anything moulded, a figure; πλαστός moulded). *plasm*, a mould in which anything is cast or formed; *plasma* (1) a variety of chalcedony; (2) the viscous material of a cell out of which tissue is formed; the fluid part of the blood as distinct from the corpuscles, *-tic*, *-tical; plasmic*, adj.; *plasm-ine*, a proteid precipitated from blood plasma by adding salts. — *plasmo-gen*, true protoplasm, *-gony*, the generation of an organism from plasma; *-logy* = histology; *-lysis*, contraction of protoplasm under the action of reagents. — *bio-plasm*, living matter; *cata-* (thr. Lat.), a poultice, *proto-*, an albuminoid substance, which constitutes the primitive tissue of animal and vegetable life, *-plasmal*, *-plasmic*. — *plast-ic*, capable of

being moulded; *-icity* (observe Lat. suffix); *-ilina*, modelling clay; *-o-graphy*, forgery. —*plaster; plastron*, (1) a breastplate; (2) the under shell of the turtle; *plastral*, adj., pertaining to the plastron; *em-plastic* (ἐμ-πλάσσω plaster up), adhesive; *em-plaster*, a plaster for wound, etc. (fr. ἔμπλαστρον a plaster for a wound).

Plat- (πλατύς broad). *platy-cephalous; -pod.* —*platane*, the plane tree (thr. Lat. fr. πλάτανος the plane tree, so called from its broad, flat leaves); *plane* is the same word in a corrupted form; *plantain*, too, is probably a corruption of πλάτανος. —*plate* (thr. Fr.).

Plato (Πλάτων Lat. Plato, a Greek philosopher, said to have been named Aristocles, but surnamed Πλάτων on account of his broad shoulders, fr. πλατύς broad). *Platon-ic*, pertaining to Plato or his ideas, *-ism; -ist, -istic.*

Pleon-, plio-, pleist- (πλείων or πλέων more, comp. of πολύς many; superl. πλεῖστος most). *pleon-asm*, more than is necessary in language, redundancy, *-ast*, one addicted to redundancy, *-astic; -exia* (ἔχω, fut. ἕξω have), morbid selfishness; *plio-cene* (καινός recent), the most recent tertiary deposits; *pleisto-cene*, deposits of the newest divisions of the tertiary formation.

Pleura (πλευρά a rib, the side). *pleura*, the principal serous membrane of the thorax, *-l*, adj.; *pleur-isy* (thr. Fr. and Lat.), inflammation of the pleura, *-itic, -itical*, pertaining to or having pleurisy; *-odynia*, pain in the muscles of the chest; *pleuro-pneumonia.*

Plex-, pleg- (πλήσσω, fut. πλήξω strike; πληγή a stroke). *apo-plexy* (lit. a being disabled by a stroke). — *hemi-plegia*, *-plegy*, paralysis of one side of the body; *para-plegia*, paralysis of the lower part of the body (originally of one side). — *plectrum* (thr. Lat. fr. πλῆκτρον), an instrument for plucking strings of a lyre.

Plinth (πλίνθος a brick), a square slab at the base of a column.

-ploce (πλοκή anything woven together, a web, fr. πλέκω to weave). *sym-ploce* (Rhet.), the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning, and another at the end of successive clauses.

Pluto- (Πλοῦτος wealth; Πλούτων Pluto, god of the lower world, so called because corn, the wealth of early times, was sent from beneath the earth). *pluto-cracy*, *-crat.* — *Pluto*, *Pluton-ian*; *-ic*, pertaining to Pluto or his region, subterranean; (Geol.) formed deep below the surface; *-ism*, the theory that the earth's crust is due to igneous action, *-ist.*

Pneo, pneum- (πνέω to breathe; hence πνεῦμα, *-ατος* wind, breath; spirit; in N.T. πνεῦμα the Holy Ghost. πνεύμων a lung). *pneo-graph*, an instrument for indicating respiratory movement; *Di-pnoi*, an order of fishes having both gills and lungs. — *pneumat-ic*; *pneumato-cyst*, a small air bladder; *pneumato-logy*, (1) the doctrine of spiritual existences, the doctrine of the Holy Spirit; (2) pneumatics; *pneumato-meter*, instrument for measuring quantity of air in a respiration; *-sis*, morbid accu-

mulation of gas in the body. — *pneumon-ia; -ic*, pertaining to the lungs; *-itis*.

Pod- (πούς, ποδός the foot). *pod-agra, -agral, -agric; -argue* (ἀργός swift), the more-pork bird; *-ite*, a limb of a crustacean; *-ium* (thr. Lat.), in Archit. a continuous pedestal; a raised platform which surrounded the arena of the amphitheatre. — *podo-phyllin*, a purgative obtained from the root stalk of the mayflower; *-phyllous*, with flat, leaf-like feet; *-sperm*, the stalk of an ovule or seed. *anti-podes*, those that dwell on opposite sides of the globe (lit. whose feet are opposite), *-podal, -podean; a-podal, -podous*, without feet, without ventral fins; *a-pod, a-pode*, a footless animal; *tri-pod, -al; tri-pos* (a word erroneously having the Gr. termination -ος though derived thr. Lat. *tripus* from τρίπους a three-footed stool), a word belonging to Cambridge University, England, meaning the list of successful candidates for honours in the different departments; also the honour examination itself. The peculiar history of this word may serve as a useful example. Originally a tripod, then the B.A., "Mr. Tripos," who sat on a three-legged stool to dispute with the "Father" in the philosophy school on Ash Wednesday; next the B.A.'s speech came to be called a *tripos;* next his humorous verses, which were distributed, were so called; then, in later years when his office became obsolete, the word came to be applied to the list of successful candidates that was published on the back of sheets of similar verses which still continued to be issued;

the mathematical examination was then called the *tripos;* lastly, it was applied to other honour examinations. *poly-p, -pe,* an aquatic animal of the radiate type; *poly-pus* (1) a polyp; (2) a kind of tumour, *-pean, -pose, -pous,* adj. forms; *-pary* (thr. late Lat. *polyparium*), a polyp stalk, a coral; the horny outer covering of many Hydrozoa; *myrio-pod* (μυρίος numberless), having numerous legs; cf. *ped-* from Lat. *pes, pedis,* in *centipede, pedal,* etc.

Poe-, poem-, poet- (ποιέω make). *epo-pee* (ἔπος word, song, ποιέω), an epic poem; *onomato-poeia,* v. *onoma-; pharmaco-poeia; prosopo-poeia; poem* (ποίημα something made, a poem); *poesy.* (ποίησις a making, poetry); hence *posy; poet* (ποιητής a maker, poet), *poetic; poet-aster,* a would-be poet.

Pōl- (πωλέω sell). *mono-poly; biblio-pole.*

Pol- (πόλος pivot, axis, pole). *pole* (thr. Lat.); *pol-ar; polari-meter, -scope,* instruments for exhibiting the phenomena of polarized light; *polarity; polarize.*

Polem- (πόλεμος war). *polem-arch; -ic, -ical,* controversial, *-ics,* the art of controversy, *polemo-scope,* a glass with a mirror to view obliquely, so called from its being used to observe enemies' movements behind defences.

Polis, polit-, polic- (πόλις a city, πολίτης a citizen, πολιτεία citizenship, state, government). *Acro-polis; metro-,* mother city, *metro-politan; necro-polis; Nea-,* the ancient name of Naples; *Constantino-ple,* city of Constantine; *Adriano-ple;* cf. *Stamboul* = ἐς τὴν πόλιν. *cosmo-politan,* v. *cosmo-; polit-ic, -ical, -ician; -y,* the form or constitution of a government;

police ; policy (thr. Fr.), the system by which the affairs of a state are administered. (For insurance policy, v. sub *poly-*). —*pro-polis*, a resinous substance collected by bees to stop holes in their hives.

Poly- (πολύς, πολλή, πολύ many). A common prefix, v. second part of word. *poly-andrian ; -anthus ; -archy ; -chrom ; -gamy ; -genesis ; -gon ; -gyny ; -hedral ; -nesian ; -nomial ; -pe ; -petalous ; -phagy ; -phony ; phyllous ; -pod ; -sepalous ; -sporous ; -stome ; -style ; -syllabic ; -syn-deton ; -synthetic ; -technic ; -theism*, etc. ; *poly-anthea*, a book containing many flowery extracts. —*policy* (probably through Fr. *police ;* It. *polizza*, a bill, policy, through Lat. *politicum* from πολύπτυχος having many folds or leaves fr. πολύς + πτύξ, -πτυχός a fold, leaf); v. *policy*, under *polis*.

Pomp- (πομπή a sending, conducting, escort; a procession fr. πέμπω send); *pomp ; -ous, -ousness ; -osity*.

Pont- (πόντος sea, ὁ πόντος the Black Sea). *Pontic*, pertaining to the Black Sea; *Pro-pontis*, now called Sea of Marmora; *Hellespont*, the Dardanelles, so called because Helle was drowned there when being taken across on the back of a ram.

Por- (πόρος a river ford, a passage, route, journey). *pore* (thr. Fr.); *por-ous, -ose, -osity, -ousness ; porite*, a perforate coral; *pori-(ferous)*; *Bos-porus, Bos-phorus* (the latter an erroneous form), lit. the passage of the ox; cf. with this the Eng. *Oxford ; em-porium* (thr. Lat. fr. ἔμπορος a traveller, one on the way ἐν, πόρος); *porism* (πορίζω find a way, bring about, procure, deduce; hence πόρισμα), a

corollary, a proposition to find the conditions that will ensue under certain problems indeterminate; *porismatic, poristic.*

Porphyr-, purp- (πορφύρα the purple shell-fish; hence a dye obtained from it). *porphyr-y*, a kind of rock; *-ize*, make like porphyry, or to grind on a slab of porphyry; *-itic, -aceous.* — *purple* (thr. Fr. from Lat. *purpura* fr. πορφύρα). — *porporine* (thr. It.), an alloy of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur. — *purpuric, purpureal.*

Pos- (πόσις a drinking, fr. πίνω drink). *sym-posium* (a drinking together), a merry feast, banquet; *-posiac*, pertaining to revels; *-posi-arch*, chairman or director of a feast; cf. words derived fr. Lat. *poto*, drink, *potation, potable*, etc.

Potamo- (ποταμός a river). *potamo-logy, -logical; hippo-potamus; Meso-potamia* (μέσος middle, in the middle), the region between the Euphrates and the Tigris; *Aegos-potami.*

Prag-, pract-, prax- (πράττω, fut. πράξω do; πρᾶγμα something done, a deed, act; πρακτικός fit for doing; πρᾶξις a doing). *pragmat-ic*, an ordinance issued by the head of a state; *-ical*, diligent, officious, meddlesome; *-ism; -ist; practic-e* (thr. O. Fr.); *practic-al, -able*, etc.; *praxis*, practice, an example for practice; *a-praxia*, loss of power to recognize the uses of objects.

Presbyt- (πρέσβυς old, compar. πρεσβύτερος elder). *presby-opia*, indistinct vision from old age; *-ope*, one so affected; *presbyt-er*, an elder; *-erian, -erianism*, so called because government of the church is vested

in elders; *-ery*, a body of elders; hence a district governed by such a body; the space in a cathedral between the altar and the choir; *-eral*, *-erial* = *-erian*.

Prism (πρίσμα, -ατος something sawed, a block of wood, fr. πρίω to saw). *prism*; *-oid* = *-atoid*; like a prism; *prismat-ic*, *-ical*.

Pro- (πρό before, for), v. second part of word. *pro-blem*, v. *bal*; *-boscis* (βόσκω feed), lit. that which feeds in front, *i.e.* the hollow tube projecting from the head of elephants and other animals as well as insects; *-cardium*, the pit of the stomach, so called from its position; *-cerite* (κέρας horn); *-em* (thr. Lat. fr. οἶμος way, road), preface, introduction, *-emial*; *-emptosis*, v. *-pto*; *-gnathic* (γνάθος jaw), having projecting jaws; *-gnosis*, *-gnostic*; *-gramme*; *-legomena*; *-lepsis*, *-leptic*; *-logue*; *-phasis*; *-phesy*, *-phet*; *-phylactic*; *-plasm*; *-pylaeum*; *-pylite*; *-pylon*; *-scenium*; *-state*; *-style*; *-tasis*; *-thesis*.

Pros- (πρός to, toward). *pros-elyte* (ἤλυθα I came), a convert to some religion, opinion, etc.; *-elytize*, *-elytism*; *-enchyma*; *-eucha* (εὔχομαι pray), a place of devotion, esp. a Jewish chapel that was not a synagogue; *-ody*, *-odial*; *-thesis*.

Proter- (πρότερος former, before; a comparative of the superlative πρῶτος, there being no positive; but cf. πρό), *proter-andry*, a ripening of the stamens before the pistils, *-androus*; *protero-gyny*, ripening of pistils before stamens, *-gynous*.

Prōto- (πρῶτος first; cf. πρό before), v. second part of word. *prot-agonist*; *-eid*, constituent of food, as

gluten, albumen, etc.; *-ein*, the essential element of a proteid; *proto-col; -genesis; -gine* (γίγνομαι become, be), a variety of granite found in the Alps; *-graph; -martyr; -notary* or *protho-notary*, a chief clerk (a hybrid word from Lat. *notarius*, a notary); *proto-phyte; -plasm; -plast; -pterous; -spore; -therian; -type; -zoan.*

Psalm, psalt- (ψάλλω play upon a stringed instrument; ψαλμός a song sung to a stringed instrument; ψαλτήρ a harper). *psalm, -ist; psalm-ody, -odist, -odic*, v. *od; psalter*, the book of Psalms; *psaltery*, a kind of stringed instrument.

Pseud- (ψεύδομαι to deceive). *pseud-epigraph*, spurious writings; *-epigraphic, -graphous*, inscribed with a false name, pertaining to the biblical *pseudepigrapha; -onym, -onymous; -opia*, deceptive vision. *pseudo-*, a prefix = false; *-apostle; -blepsis*, visual deception; *-graph; -morph*, a mineral having the crystalline form of another, *-morphic; -scope*, an instrument that shows objects with their proper relief reversed.

Psych- (ψυχή breath, soul, spirit). *psych-e*, the soul, mind; *-ic, -ical; -ist*, a spiritualist; *-iatry*, medical treatment of mental diseases; *psycho-genesis*, psychic development; *-logy, -logic, -logist; -mancy = necromancy; -nosology* (νόσος a disease), the science of mental disease; *-pathy*, mental disease; *-sis*, a mental disease. — *met-em-psychosis* (μετά + ἐν), the passing of the soul after death into another animal body, transmigration.

Pter- (πτερόν (1) a feather, wing; (2) the rows of

columns along the sides of Greek temples). *pter-ichthys*, a fossil genus of fishes; *ptero-carpous*, having winged fruit; *-dactyl*, an extinct flying reptile, *-dactylous*; *-ma*, a side wall; *-pe* (πούς foot), flying fox, fruit bat; *-pod*, having limbs like flappers for swimming; *-saur*, a pterodactyl. — *a pter-al*, (1) destitute of wings, (2) having no columns along the sides; *-an*, a wingless insect; *-ous*, wingless; *-ium*, a part of the skin of a bird without feathers. — *lepido-ptera*, *-pterist*, v. *lepido-*; *mono-pteron*, *-pteros*, a temple constructed of columns arranged in a circle, *-pteral*; *Di-ptera*, an order of insects having two wings; *di-pterous*; *di-pteral*, (1) having two wings, (2) having a double row of columns on each of the flanks; *peri-ptery*, a building with a range of columns all around; *-pteral*; *peri-pterous*, feathered on all sides. — *pteryg oid* (πτέρυξ, -υγος a wing), wing-shaped; *A-pteryx*, a genus of birds with rudimentary wings and no tail.

Ptom-, ptos- (πτῶμα a fall, disaster; a corpse; πτῶσις a falling, fr. πίπτω to fall). *ptom aine*, an alkaloid derived from decaying animal matter; *sym-ptom* (thr. Fr. fr. συμπίπτω fall together; hence a change in the body that indicates disease). — *ptosis*, inability to raise the upper eyelid; *met-em-ptosis*, the solar equation necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from falling a day too late, or the suppression of leap year once in 134 years (lit. a falling in beyond); *pro-em-ptosis*, the opposite of the preceding, the addition of a day every 300 years to prevent the new moon's happening a day too soon.

Ptych- (πτυχή a fold). *di-ptych*, an ancient writing tablet that consisted of two hinged leaves; hence, a list of names deserving of special commemoration at the celebration of the eucharist; *tri-*, a folding writing tablet in three parts; an altar piece in three parts.

Purp-, v. *porphyr-*.

Pus-, v. *pod-*.

Py- (πῦον pus). *py-aemia*, *-emia*, a disease caused by the absorption of pus in the blood, *-aemic*; *-oid*.

Pycn- (πυκνός thick). *pycn-ite*, a variety of topaz; *pycn-odont*, a fossil fish; *pycno-meter*, instrument to ascertain specific gravity of a body.

Pygm- (πυγμή the fist, hence a measure of 13½ inches, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles). *pygmy*, *pigmy*; *pygmean*.

Pyl- (πύλη door, gate). *pylon* (πυλών a gateway), a monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple; *pylorus* (οὖρος guard), the orifice of the stomach through which the food passes into the intestines, *-oric*; *Thermo-pylae* (θερμός hot), lit. Hotgates, so called from its hot springs; *pro-pylaeum*, an ornamental structure in front of a temple or other building; *pro-pyl-ite*, a volcanic rock found in silver-mining districts, so called because it was supposed to have opened a new epoch in volcanic geology, *-pylitic*.

Pyr- (πῦρ fire). *pyr-acanth*, the evergreen thorn of southern Europe; *-argyr-ite*, a sulphide of silver and antimony; *-e*, a funeral pile; *-ene*, a hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar; *-heliometer*, an instrument to measure intensity of sun's heat;

-idine, a liquid of pungent odour, derived from coal tar, used for asthma; *-ope*, a dark red garnet; *pyret-ic* (πυρετός a fever), feverish, a medicine for fever; *anti-pyretic*, medicine that allays fever. *pyreto-logy; pyrexia*, fever, *pyrexial, pyrexic; pyrites* (πυρίτης a flint, a mineral that strikes fire), sulphur combined with iron, copper, nickel, etc., *pyrit-ic, -ous; pyritize*, to convert into pyrites. *pyro-chlore*, a mineral, so called from its colour under the blowpipe; *-electric; pyro-gen*, (1) a substance which produces fever, (2) the electric fluid; *-genic*, causing fever; *-genous*, causing heat or produced by heat, igneous; *-gnostic*, denoting the qualities of a mineral observed by the blowpipe; *-latry; -logy; -mancy; -mania*, insane passion to set things on fire; *-meter*, instrument for measuring very high degrees of heat, *-metry, -metric; -morphous*, crystallizing upon fusion; *-phanous*, rendered transparent by heat; *-phorus*, a substance that takes fire on exposure to air, *-phorous; -scope*, an instrument for ascertaining the intensity of radiant heat; *-sis*, a disorder of the stomach, heartburn; *-technic*, pertaining to fireworks, *-techny; -tic*, caustic; *-xylin* (ξύλον wood), an explosive obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric acid, gun-cotton; also in forms *-xyline, -xyle; -xylic*, produced by the distillation of wood. *em-pyr-eal, -ean*, formed of pure fire or light, heavenly (the empyrean was the highest heaven of the ancients, where the pure element of fire was supposed to exist); *em-pyreuma* (ἐμπύρευμα a live

coal covered with ashes so as to allow of the fire being rekindled), in Chem. the pungent taste of animal and vegetable matter burned in close vessels; *em-pyrical*, pertaining to combustion; *anti-pyrin*, a febrifuge obtained from coal tar.

Pyramid (fr. πυραμίς, -ίδος a word of Egyptian origin). *pyramid-ic, -al.*

Pyrrhic (πυρρίχη a kind of war dance named after the inventor Πυρρίχος; ποῦς πυρρίχιος the measure used in the Pyrrhic dance), a foot consisting of two short syllables, a pyrrhic.

Pyth- (Πυθώ the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region, noted for its temple of Apollo and famous oracle; Πύθων Python, a serpent slain there by Apollo; πύθιος pertaining to Delphi or Apollo). *pythiad*, the interval between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next; *Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, *Pythian; python*, a genus of large snakes; *python-ic*, (1) pertaining to or like a python, (2) oracular; *Pythoness*, the priestess at Delphi, Pythia; *python-ism*, the art of predicting events.

Rhaps- (ῥάπτω stitch). *rhaps-ody, -ode, -odist, -odize.*

Rheo-, rheu-, -rrh (ῥέω flow). *rheo-meter*, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current, *-metry; -motor* (a hybrid word, Lat. *motor*, a mover), any apparatus by which an electric current is originated; *-phore*, v. *pher*, the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell; *-scope*, an instrument for determining the strength or existence of an electric current; *-stat*, an instrument for regu-

lating the electric current; *-tome*, an instrument for cutting it off; *-trope*, an instrument for changing its direction. — *rheum* (thr. O. Fr. fr. ῥεῦμα, -ατος a flow), a discharge of any of the organs; *-y; rheumat-ic, -ism.* — *cata-rrh, -rrhal, -rrhous; dia-rrhoea, -rrhoetic; hemo-rrhoids, -rrhoi-dal*, v. *haem-*

Rhetor- (ῥήτωρ, -ορος an orator). *rhetor-ic*, science of oratory, speaking; *-ical; -ician.* Cf. the Lat. *orator* and its English derivatives.

Rhin- (ῥίς, ῥινός the nose). *rhino-ceros; -plasty*, the process of forming an artificial nose, *-plastic; -scope*, an instrument for examining the nose, *-scopic.*

Rhiz- (ῥίζα a root). *rhiz-ome*, a root-like stem that grows under ground and sends upward leafy shoots; *-o-phagous; -o-phorous*, root-bearing.

Rhodo-, rod- (ῥόδον a rose). *rhod-anic*, denoting an acid that produces a red colour with salts of iron; *-ium*, a metal, so called from the rose colour of its salts; *-o-dendron.* — *rodo-mel*, the juice of roses mixed with honey. — *Rhoda*, proper name.

Rhomb- (ῥόμβος a spinning top or wheel, a magic wheel; later a rhomb, lozenge). *rhombus, rhomb, -ic, -oid, -oidal; -o-hedron*, a solid contained by six rhombic planes, *-ohedral; rhumb* (thr. O. Fr. *romb*, a point of the compass, v. first meaning of ῥόμβος), any point of the compass.

Rhync- (ῥύγχος snout). *rhync-odont*, having the beak toothed; *rhynco-lite*, the fossil beak of a bird.

Rhythm- (ῥυθμός measured motion, time, rhythm, fr. ῥέω flow). *rhythm, -ic, -ical; en-rhythmy*, harmonious

movement; regularity of the pulse. Note that *rhyme* is so spelt through a mistaken idea that it was connected with *rhythm*. The older and more correct spelling is *rime*, from Anglo-Saxon *riman*, number, count.

-rrh, v. *rheo-*.

-rrhag- (*ῥήγνυμι* break, burst). *hemo-rrhage*, v. *haem-*.

Sacc- (*σάκκος* a bag, sack, fr. Heb. *sag;* most derivatives in Eng. come thr. the Lat. *saccus*, a bag). *sacc-ate*, bag-shaped; *-ular*, like a sack; *-ule*, a little sack, a cyst; *sack; sac; sacque* (a pseudo-Fr. spelling fr. Fr. *sac*, a loosely hanging garment for men or women). In Zoölogy, etc., word is fr. Lat. or Gr. according as the second part of the word is Lat. or Gr.

Sacchar (*σάκχαρ* sugar). *sacchar-ic, -ine, -ous; -ite*, a variety of felspar of vitreous lustre; *-o-meter*, instrument for ascertaining the amount of sugar in a solution, *-metry; saccho-lactic*, acid obtained from sugar of milk; *sacchari-ferous* (Lat. *fero*, bear, cf. *φέρω*); *-fy* (Lat. *facio*, make), convert into sugar.

Sapro- (*σαπρός* putrid). *sapr-aemia, -emia*, septic poisoning, *-aemic; sapro-genic*, causing putrefaction, *-genous; -phagan*, a beetle that feeds on decaying matter, *-phagous; -phyte*, a plant which grows on decaying vegetable matter, *-phytic*.

Sarc- (*σάρξ, σαρκός* flesh; *σαρκάζω* rend flesh like a dog, hence show the teeth, sneer). *sarc-asm, -astic; -ine*, an organic base existing in the juice of muscular flesh; *-itis*, muscular inflammation; *sarco-blast*, the germ of animal protoplasm; *-carp*, the

fleshy part of certain fruits; *-col*, a gum resin; *-id*, resembling flesh; *-de*, animal protoplasm, *-dic*; *-logy*, anatomy that deals with the soft parts of the body, *-logic*; *-ma*, a tumour of fleshy consistence; *-phagous*, *-phagal*; *-phagus*; *-phile*, a flesh-eating animal, *-philous*; *-sis*, a fleshy tumour; *-style*, a muscular fibril; *-tic*, causing flesh to grow; *-us*, fleshy; *sarkin-ite* (σάρκινος fleshy), an arseniate of manganese, so called from its blood-red colour.

Satan (Σατανᾶς Satan, fr. Heb. word meaning "enemy"). *satan-ic*, *-ism*; *satano-phany*, a manifestation of Satan; *-phobia*.

Satyr (σάτυρος a satyr, a sylvan deity, represented as part man, part goat; the satyrs were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot). *satyr-ic*, *-ical*; *-al*, in heraldry a monster having the head of a man and limbs of various animals; *-iasis*, morbid passion.

Saur- (σαῦρος a lizard). *Saur-ia*, an order of reptiles having scales and legs, *-ian*; *-ichnite*, the fossil track of a Saurian; *-iosis*, a skin disease in which the skin becomes like that of a lizard; *-oid*, a large fossil fish resembling the Saurians. — *ichthyo-saurus*; *megalo-*; *dino-saur*, *-ian* (δεινός terrible), a large fossil lizard.

-sbest- (σβεστός quenched, fr. σβέννυμι, fut. σβέσω quench, hence ἄσβεστος unquenched, hence endless, ceaseless; as noun, *asbestos*, an indestructible mineral). *asbest-os*, *-ic*; *-ine*, pertaining to or made of asbestos; *-oid*.

Scandal (σκάνδαλον a snare laid for an enemy, stumbling-

block, trap; the word is a later form of σκανδάληθρον the spring of a trap). *scandal-ize; -ous; slander* (thr. O. Fr. *esclandrer*), v. doublets, p. 37.

Scaph- (σκάφη a hollow vessel of any kind, a light skiff). *scaph-ander*, a diver's suit; *-ism*, a punishment among the Persians which consists in smearing a person with honey and placing him in a hollow tree to attract wasps, etc.; *-oid*, resembling a boat.

Scen- (σκηνή a tent, booth, scaffold or stage for acting, hence the stage). *scen-e*, the stage, hence the hangings, hence a scene; *-ery; -ic; -ario* (fr. It.), a skeleton libretto of a dramatic work; the plan of a play; *sceno-graphy*, the art of perspective, *-graphic.* — *pro-scenium*, the stage; the part of the stage in front of the drop-screen.

Scep-, scop- (σκέπτομαι, fut. σκέψομαι look carefully at; σκεπτικός thoughtful, doubtful; σκοπέω to look at). *sceptic, -al, -ism; scepsis, skepsis*, philosophical doubt (σκέψις). — *baro-scope*, v. *bar-; cranio-; electro-; galacto-; helio-; horo-; hygro-; kaleido-*, v. *cal-; laryngo-; micro-; ophthalmo-; tele-; pharyngo-; pseudo-; rheo-; spectro-; stetho-; strobo-; -scope* indicates the instrument, *-scopy* the use of the instrument, *-scopic*, adj. form, *i.e. stetho-scope, -scopy, -scopic.* — *epi-scopacy* (ἐπίσκοπος an overlooker, a bishop), the government of the Church by bishops, the established religion in England, *-scopal, -scopalian; -scopate*, a bishopric, the body of bishops; v. *bishop* (a much corrupted form of ἐπίσκοπος; it came into the Eng. language with the arrival of Christianity about 497 A.D.), p. 31.

Sceptre (*σκῆπτρον* a staff or stick to lean upon, a sceptre, fr. *σκήπτω* prop, support). *sceptral.*

Schem- (*σχῆμα, -ατος* form, shape, hence show, pretence, fr. *ἔχω*, fut. *σχήσω* to have). *schema*, a diagram or graphical representation of certain relations of a system of things; *schemat-icism*, particular form or disposition of a thing; *-ist, -ize; schem-e, -er, -ist.*

Schis- (*σχίζω* split; *σχίσμα* a rent, split). *schism, schismat-ic, -ical, -ize; schist* (*σχιστός* split), a rock having a slaty structure; *-ic, -ose, -ous*, admitting of division into slates like schist. v. under *Zest*, p. 36.

Schol- (*σχολή* leisure, spare time; hence a work of leisure, a learned disputation; hence the place where such lectures were given, a school). *schol-ar* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat. *schola*); *-astic* (thr. Lat. fr. *σχολαστικός*), *-asticism; -ium*, a marginal annotation, a note (*σχόλιον*); *-iast*, an annotator; *-iastic.* — *school* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat.).

Scia-, scio-, ski- (*σκία* a shadow; a ghost). *scia-, sciography*, (1) the art of delineating shadows correctly in drawing; (2) in Arch. a geometrical section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; (3) the art of finding the hour by the shadows of the sun, moon, etc.; *scio-graph, -graphic; -metry*, the doctrine of eclipses; *-theric* (*σκιάθηρον* the shadow catcher, *i.e.* a sun-dial, fr. *θηράω* hunt, chase), pertaining to a sun-dial; the art of dialling; *scio-mancy; -theism*, worship of ghosts, ancestor worship; *scioptic, -opticon, -optric*, v. *opt-; skia-graph*, the picture taken by the X-rays; *-scopy*, the shadow test for determining the refraction of the eye; *a-scian,*

one that casts no shadow at noon; *amphi-scii, -scians*, the inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast north, and in the other south; *anti-*, those living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in different directions; *hetero-*, q.v.; *peri-*, the inhabitants of the frigid zones, whose shadows, on some days, describe an oval. *Squirrel*, v. p. 36.

Sciatica (thr. O. Fr. fr. *ἰσχίον* the hip-joint).

Scler- (*σκληρός* dry, hard). *scler-ema*, a hardening of the cellular tissue; *-oma* = foregoing; *-otic*, hard, firm; as noun, the firm, white, outer coat of the eye; *-o-meter*, instrument for determining the hardness of a mineral.

Scoli- (*σκολιός* crooked, bent). *scolio-sis*, lateral curvature of the spine.

Seb- (*σέβω* reverence, worship; *σεβαστός* reverenced). *sebasto-mania*, religious insanity; *Sebastian*, n.p.

Seism-, sist- (*σείω*, fut. *σείσω* shake, *σεισμός* a shaking, an earthquake). *seism-al, -ic*, pertaining to earthquakes; *seismo-graph, -meter*, instruments for measuring time, duration, intensity of earthquakes; *-graphy*, study of earthquakes, *-graphic; -logy, -logist, -logic; -scope*, instruments for showing visibly the movements of the ground in an earthquake, *-scopic; -tic*, pertaining to an earthquake.—*sistrum*, a kind of timbrel used by Egyptian priests in the worship of Isis.

Selen- (*σελήνη* the moon; cf. *σέλας* a bright light). *selenium*, an element so called by Berzelius, its discoverer, because associated with *tellurium* (from

Lat. *tellus*, the earth); *selen-ic*, *-ious*, pertaining to selenium; *-ide*, a compound of selenium; *selen-ite*, (1) a transparent kind of gypsum, (2) an imaginary inhabitant of the moon; *seleno-graph*, a picture of the surface of the moon, *-graphy*; *-logy*.

Sem- (σῆμα, -τος a sign, mark; σημεῖον sign). *sema-phore*, v. *pher-*, an apparatus for signalling, *-phoric*; *semat-ic*, significant, warning; *-o-logy*, the science of signs in the operations of thinking and reasoning; *semasio-logy* (σημαίνω show by a sign), the science of the development and connections of the meanings of words; *semeio-*, *semio-graphy*, the doctrine of signs, a description of the symptoms of a disease; *-tics*, knowledge of symptoms in disease; *-logy*.—*a-semia*, inability to form or understand any form or symbol.

Sep-, seps- (σήπω, future σήψω make rotten). *sepsis*, putrefaction; *sep-tic*, *-tical*, producing putrefication; *-ticaemia*, *-emia*, v. *haem-*, blood-poisoning caused by absorption of putrid matter into the circulation; *-ticity*, tendency to promote putrefication.— *a-sep-tic*; *anti-septic*.

Sepia (σηπία a cuttlefish; the ink derived from it). *sep-ic*, done in sepia; *sepi-oid*, resembling a cuttlefish.

Sider- (σίδηρος iron). *sider-ite*, the lodestone; *-urgy*, v. *erg-*, the manufacture of iron; *sidero-graphy*, the art of steel engraving, *-graphic*; *-lite*, a meteorite composed partly of iron and partly of stone; *-mancy*, divination by burning straws on red-hot iron; *-scope*, instrument for detecting small quantities of magnetism.

Siphon (*σίφων* a straw, tube ; a siphon used to draw wine out of a cask). *siphon-al, -ic, -ate*, pertaining to a siphon ; *-age*, action of a siphon.

Siren (*Σειρήν* a siren, one of several sea-nymphs, supposed to have dwelt on an island off the southwest of Italy and to have fascinated and lured to destruction those who sailed past their island); hence, (1) an alluring woman, as adj., fascinating ; (2) a kind of foghorn. *siren-ian ; -ize*, fascinate ; *Siren-ia*, an order of marine mammals.

Sit- (*σῖτος* food). *sito-logy*, the science of diet ; *-phobia*. —*para-site, -sitic, -sitism.*

Skeleton (*σκελετός* dry ; a mummy, skeleton, fr. *σκέλλω* to dry up). *skelet-al*, pertaining to a skeleton ; *skeleto-geny*, the origin and development of the skeleton ; *-logy ; -nize.*

Somat- (*σῶμα, -ατος* the body). *somat-ic, -ical ; -ics*, the science that treats of the general properties of matter ; *-ism*, materialism ; *-ist ; somato-logy*, (1) the doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances ; (2) the study of animal bodies ; *-tomy ; trupano-some* (*τρύπανον* an auger), the insect which causes the sleeping sickness.

Soph- (*σοφός* wise, *σοφία* wisdom). *soph-ic, -ical ; -ism* (*σόφισμα* a clever or sly trick), a false argumentation ; *sophist* (*σοφιστής* originally a philosopher, but later an inferior class of philosophers, notorious for their extravagant assumptions and false reasoning), *-ic, -ical ; -ry*, fallacious reasoning ; also, practice in reasoning ; *-icate*, involve in sophistry, falsify, corrupt ; *sopho-more* (lit. a foolish arguer ;

older spelling *sophimore*, from σοφιστής + μωρός foolish), a student in the second year of his college course; *sofi*, *sufi*, one of a religious order in Persia; *Sophia*, n.p. — *philosophy*, *-sopher*, *-sophic*, etc.; *pansophy*, universal wisdom; *theo-*, knowledge of God derived from divine illumination, mysticism, *-soph*, *-sophic*, *-sophism*.

Sot- (σώζω save, σωτήρ a saviour, the Saviour). *creosote*, v. *crea*; *soterio-logy*.

Spas-, **spad-** (σπάω, fut. σπάσω draw, draw out; pluck, tear off; σπασμός a drawing tight, a convulsion, spasm; σπάδιξ a bough or branch torn off, a palm branch). *spasm*; *-odic*, *-atical*; *-o-logy*; *anti-spasmatic*; *tri-spast*, *-spaston*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights; *anti-spast*, a tetrasyllabic foot, first and last short, middle long ⏑ – – ⏑ (lit. a foot drawn in opposite directions); *spadix* (thr. Lat.), an arrangement of flowers on the stem in the shape of a cylindrical spike. — *perispomenon*; *pro-perispomenon* (lit. with accent drawn around).

Sperm-, **spor-** (σπέρμα,- ατος seed; σπόρος a sowing, a seed, from σπείρω scatter, sow). *sperm*, animal seed, that by which the species is propagated; *sperma-ceti* (thr. Fr. and Lat. from κῆτος a whale, lit. whale seed, because originally supposed to have been the spawn of the whale), a fatty substance contained in the head of the sperm whale, used for making candles, etc.; *-phore* (Bot.), the placenta, the part to which the seeds are attached; *spermology*, the science of seeds. — *angio-sperm* (ἀγγεῖον a

vessel), a plant that has a seed vessel; *gymno-; Spor-ades*, (1) a group of scattered islands in the Aegean Sea; (2) stars not included in any constellation; *-adic, -adical*, scattered, occurring at intervals (σποραδικός scattered); *spor-e*, the body corresponding to a seed in cryptogamous plants, such as ferns, mosses, etc.; *-angium* (ἀγγεῖον a vessel) (Bot.), a spore case; *-ule*, a small spore. — *micro-spore; dia-spore* (διασπείρω scatter), a mineral.

Sphen- (σφήν a wedge). *sphen-e*, the mineral titanite; *-ic*, wedge-like; *spheno-gram*, a cuneiform or arrow-headed character; *-graphy*, the study of such inscriptions; *-id*.

Spher- (σφαῖρα a ball). *spher-e, -al, -ic, -ical, -icity; -ics*, geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; *spher-y*, belonging to the spheres; round, hence complete; *sphero-graph*, an instrument for the application of spherical geometry to navigation; *-id, -idal; -meter; spherule* (Lat. dim. of σφαῖρα); — *atmo-sphere* (ἀτμός smoke, vapour); *hydro-*, v. *hydr-; chromo-*, v. *chrom*.

Sphinx (Σφίγξ the Sphinx), a female monster said to have dwelt by the roadside just outside Thebes, and to have proposed a riddle to those who passed her, killing all who were unable to guess it; in art she was represented as a winged lioness with a woman's head. The Egyptian sphinx had no connection with the Grecian fable, but was so called by the Greeks from its resemblance to the Theban monster. The Egyptian sphinx was a

human-headed lion without wings. Sphinx means "the throttler" (fr. *σφίγγω* to throttle).

Sphygm-, **sphyx-** (*σφυγμός* the beating of the heart, the pulse, fr. *σφύζω*, *σφύξω* to throb). *sphygmo-graph*, *-graphy*; *-phone*, an instrument by the aid of which each pulse beat makes a sound; *-scope*, instrument for making the pulse beats visible.—*a-sphyx-ia*, *-y*, suspended animation from non-conversion of venous into arterial blood, *-ial*; *-iant*, a substance that causes asphyxia; *-iate*.

Splen- (*σπλήν* the milt, or spleen, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy). *splen-algia*; *-ec-tomy*, the excision of the spleen; *-etic*, affected with spleen, gloomy, sullen; *-ic*, pertaining to the spleen; *-itis*; *-itic*, affected with splenitis; *-itive*, fiery, irritable; *spleno-graphy*; *-id*; *-logy*. — *spleen* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat.), *-ish*, *-ful*, *-y*; *-wort*, a kind of fern.

Spond- (*σπονδεῖος* a spondee, a foot consisting of two long syllables, used in solemn verse, so called because found in hymns accompanying libations and treaties, fr. *σπονδή* a drink offering, libation; pl. *σπονδαί* a treaty, fr. *σπένδω* to pour). *spondee*; *spondaic*, adj.

Spor-, v. *sperm-*.

Sta-, **stas-**, **stat-**, **stem-** (the root *στα* in *ἵστημι* place or stand. This root is found in most Indo-European languages: Sansk. STHA, Gr. *ἵστημι*, Lat. *sto*, Eng. *stand*). *stasis*, stagnation of the blood or other fluid of the body (*στάσις* a standing); *stasi-morphy*, deviation of form arising from amount of growth;

— *stat-er*, a general name for the standard coin of various cities of ancient Greece (thr. Lat. fr. στατήρ); *stat-ic*, *-ical*, pertaining to bodies at rest, *-ics*; *-o-scope*, a form of aneroid barometer; *apo-stasy*, a departure from one's faith, principles, or party; *-state*, one who departs from these, *-statical*, *-statize*. — *a-static*, having no tendency to take a fixed position; *aero-stat*, a balloon, *-statical*, *-statics*; *cata-stasis*, the exordium of a speech; the part of the Greek drama where the action reached its height; (Med.) state or condition; *dia-stase*, a substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, *-static*; *ec-stasy*, a fixed state, a trance, excessive joy, *-static*, *-statical*; *helio-stat*, v. *helio-*; *hypo-stasis*, state of being, existence, *-static*, *-statical*; *-statize*, to attribute personal existence to; *meta-stasis*, change of disease from one part to another; *sys-tem* (σύστημα, *-ατος* an arrangement, system, fr. σύν + ἵστημι), *-ic*, *-ize*; *systemat-ism*, *-ist*, *-ic*, *-ical*; *-o-logy*; *peri-sta-lith*, a ring of standing stones surrounding a burial mound.

Stal-, v. *stel-*.

Stalac(g)- (σταλάζω to drop; σταλακτός dripping; στάλαγμα a drop). *stalact-ite*, a deposit of carbonate of lime, like a huge icicle hanging from the roof of a cavern; *-ic*, *-iform*, *-itic*, adjs. — *stalagm-ite*, a deposit of calcareous matter on the floors of caverns (in form like an inverted stalactite), *-itic*.

Stear-, steat- (στέαρ, στέατος suet). *stear-in*, one of the principles of animal fat, an acid; *-ic*, pertaining to

fat obtained from stearin; *-ate*, salt of stearic acid; *-inery*, the process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; *steat-ite*, soapstone, *-itic*.

Stĕl-, stal-, stol- (στέλλω set in order, arrange, send; στολή clothing, dress, a sending). *apo-stle*, *-stolate*, *-stolic; epi-stle* (something sent to, hence a writing sent to a person); *-stolary*, pertaining to epistle or letters, *-stolic*, *-stolical; peri-stalsis*, involuntary muscular movements, *-staltic; dia-stole*, (1) dilation of the heart, cf. *systole;* (2) a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long, *-stolic; sy-stole*, the contraction of the heart to expel the blood; the shortening of a long syllable, *-stolic; stole*, (1) a garment; (2) a silk band worn by priests.

Stēl- (στήλη a stone post, cf. root *sta-*). *stela*, *stele*, an upright slab, usually sculptured; *stel-o-graphy*, the art of writing on pillars.

Stem in *system*, v. *sta-*.

Stemm-, steph- (στέμμα, -ατος a wreath, garland; στέφανος crown, wreath, fr. στέφω crown). *stemma*, (1) a family tree or pedigree; (2) one of the facets of a compound eye; *stemmat-opus* (ὤψ, ὤπος eye, face), the hooded seal of the Arctic Ocean, having a piece of loose skin which is drawn over the eyes when the animal is menaced; *stephan-otis*, a genus of twining plants of the milkweed family, so called in allusion to the corona of five flattish petaloid bodies or auricles; *Stephen*, n.p.

Sten- (στενός narrow, close). *steno-chromy*, the art of printing several colours at one impression; *-graphy*,

the art of writing by means of brief signs, shorthand, *-graphic*, etc.

Stentor (Στέντωρ a Greek herald in the Trojan War who was famous for his loud voice). *stentor-ian, -ious; -o-phonic*, speaking or sounding very loud.

Stereo- (στερεός solid). *stere*, French unit for solid measure; *kilo-stere*, etc.; *stereo chromy*, a kind of wall painting in which the colours are covered with a varnish of soluble glass; *-gram, -graph*, a picture which represents objects in such a way as to seem in relief or solid, two pictures so combined as to give the effect of a solid; *-graphy*, the art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane, *-graphic; -meter*, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies, *-metric, -metry; -opticon*, a kind of magic lantern, consisting of two complete lanterns matched and connected; *-scope*, an optical instrument by which two photographic pictures are viewed in such a way as to seem one, in relief and solid, *-scopic, -scopist, -scopy; -tomy*, the science of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, *-tomic; -type*, a fixed metal type or block for printing, hence *-typed*, cast in a mould, copied, *-typy; -typography*, the art of printing from stereotype plates.

Stetho- (στῆθος the breast). *stetho-meter*, instrument for measuring the respiratory movement of the chest; *-scope*, instrument for examining chest, heart, etc., *-scopic, -scopy*.

Stheno- (σθένος strength). *sthen-ic*, strong, attended with excessive action of heart; *stheno-chire*, in-

strument for exercising hands for piano playing. — *neura-sthenia; calli-sthenics; hyper-sthene*, a grayish mineral very difficult to break; *a-sthenia*, debility, *-sthenic*.

Stich- (*στίχος* a row, line, verse). *stich*, (1) a verse; (2) a row of trees; *-ic*, pertaining to a verse; *stichomancy*, divination by lines of poetry taken at hazard from a book; *-metry*, measurement of book according to number of lines, *-metrical*. — *di-stich*, a couplet; *hemi-*, half a line; *penta-; tri-; tetra-; tri-stichous* (Bot.), in three rows; *acro-stic*.

Stigm- (*στίγμα, -ατος* a prick, puncture, mark, spot). *stigma*, brand, mark of infamy; (Path.) a small red spot on the skin; (Bot.) the part of the pistil that receives the pollen; pl. *stigmata*, supernatural marks on the hands and feet of persons in imitation of Christ's wounds; *stigmatic*, marked with a stigma, infamous; *-ize*, to mark, brand as infamous; *-ist*, one on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be impressed; *-ization*, the appearance of these supernatural marks on the human body; *stigmaria*, fossil plants, abundant in the coal measures, so called from small marks found on them; *a-stigmat-ism* (*στίγμα* in the meaning "a point"), a defect in the eye or a lens, such that the rays of light converge not in a point, but in a line.

-stle, v. *stel-*.

Stoic (Στοικός pertaining to a porch or portico, especially to the Στοὰ Ποικίλη, the painted porch in the agora at Athens; hence *Stoic* because Zeno, who

founded the Stoic school, frequented this porch). *Stoic*, a disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that one should be unmoved by joy or grief; hence as adj., apathetic, *stoic-al*, *-ism*.

Stoich- (*στοιχεῖον* a small post, an element, dim. of *στοῖχος* a row; cf. *στίχος*, above). *stoicheio-logy*, the doctrine of elements; *-metry*, the science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical processes or reactions.

Stol-, v. *stel-*.

Stoma-, stomach- (*στόμα*, *-ατος* the mouth; *στόμαχος* the throat, gullet). *stoma*, pl. *stomata*, in Bot. and Zoöl. a breathing pore; *stoma-tic*, a medicine for diseases of the mouth; *stomat-itis*. — *ana-stom-osis*, the interconnection of veins and arteries, the interlacing of the veins of leaves, etc.; *ana-stomose*, to communicate with each other, as the veins and arteries; *ana-stomotic*, pertaining to stomosis, a medicine that removes obstructions from the veins; *lago-stoma* (*λάγως* a hare), harelip; *St. Chryso-stom*, n.p.; *stomach* (thr. Lat.); *-al*; *-er*, part of a woman's dress; *-ic*, pertaining to the stomach, a drug that strengthens it, *-ical*.

Strat- (*στρατός* an army). *strat-agem*, *-egic*, *-egical*, *-egetic*, *-egist*, *-egy* (*στρατηγός* a general, fr. *στρατός* and *ἄγω* to lead); *strato-cracy*, military government; *-graphy*, *graphic*.

Stroph- (*στροφή* (1) a turning; (2) the turning of the chorus, dancing towards one side of the orchestra; hence also the song sung during this evolution, to which the *ἀντιστροφή* answers; hence a poem; from

στρέφω to turn). *strophe*, v. above (2); *strophic*. — *anti-strophe*, (1) repetition of words in an inverse order; (2) the turning of an adversary's plea against him; (3) v. above; *ana-*, an inversion of the usual order of words; *apo-* (lit. a turning from the present subject), an address delivered to some one absent; hence the mark (') usually employed to denote this; *apostrophize*, *-strophic*; *cata-* (lit. an overturning), in a drama the turn of the plot.

Styl- (στῦλος a pillar). *style* (1) a pillar; (2) the pin of a sun-dial; (3) in Bot. a narrowed extension of the ovary which supports the stigma. N.B. — *style* meaning a writing instrument, hence, style of writing, etc., is from incorrect Lat. form *stylus* (for *stilus*), stake, writing instrument, and is so spelled from a supposed connection with στῦλος; *styl-ite*, a pillar saint, an ascetic of the early church who passed the greater part of his life on the top of a high column; *stylobate* (βαίνω go), a continuous basement, upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground; *-meter*, instrument for measuring columns. Observe that *stylograph*, *styloid*, etc., are hybrid forms from Lat. *stylus*, properly *stilus*; *amphi-pro-style*, a building with columns in front and behind, a double pro-style; *araeo-style* (ἀραιός thin, narrow), a building with columns four or more diameters apart; *pycno-* (πυκνός thick), a building with short spaces between columns; *peri-*, a range of columns around a building; *pro-*; *tetra-*; *hexa-*; *ecto-*; *deca-*; *poly-*; *epi-*, the lower part of the entablature, the architrave.

Syco- (*σῦκον* a fig). *syco-phant*, etc., v. *phan-*; *syca-more* (erroneously formed, old form *sycomore* correct, thr. Lat. fr. *σῦκον* and *μόρον* the black mulberry); *syc-ite*, a nodule of flint, or a pebble resembling a fig; *-oma*, a wart or excrescence like a fig; *-osis*, a skin disease in the beard.

-syl- in *asylum* (*συλάω* pillage, plunder; hence *ἄσυλος* free from plunder, *ἄσυλον* a place free from plunder, an asylum).

Syn-, sym-, syl-, sy- (*σύν* with; in composition changes into *συμ-* before *β*, *μ*, *π*, *ψ*, *φ*; into *συλ-* before *λ*; into *συσ-* or *συ-* before *σ*), v. second part of word. *syn-aeresis*; *-agogue*; *-archy*; *-carpous*; *-chronal*, *-chronism*; *-copate*; *-cope*; *-crisis*; *-detic*; *-dic*; *-dicate*; *-ec-doche*; *-ergy*; *-esis*; *-genesis*; *-graph*; *-ocha*; *-onym*, *-on-ymous*; *-opsis*; *-optic*; *-ovia* (a hybrid word from Lat. *ovum*), a fluid secreted in the joints of the body and resembling the white of an egg; *-tax*, *-tactic*; *-thermal*; *-thesis*, *-thetical*; *-tonin*, etc.; *a-syn-deton*; *poly-syn-deton* — *sym-biosis*, *-bion*, *-biotic*; *-bol*, v. *bal-*; *-metric*, *-metral*; *-metry*; *-pathy*, *-pathetic*, *-pathize*; *-phony*, *-phonious*; *-physis*; *-ploce*; *-posium*, *-posiarch*, *-posiac*; *-ptom*, etc. — *syl-lable*, *-labary*; *-labus*; *-lepsis*; *-logism*, etc. — *sy-stem*, v. *sta-*; *-stasis*, v. *sta-*; *-stole*, v. *stel-*; *-zygy*.

Tach- (*ταχύς* swift; *τάχος* speed). *tachy-graphy*, shorthand, *-graphic*, *-grapher*; *-lite* (*λύω* to dissolve), black basalt, easily fused, *-litic*; *-meter*, a surveying instrument; *tacho-meter*, an instrument for measuring the velocity of a stream, the blood, a machine, etc.

Tact-, tax- (*τάττω* to arrange, fut. *τάξω*; *τάξις*, an arrangement, a rank, brigade). *tact-ics*, the science of arranging or disposing military or naval forces; *-ic, -ical, -ician; taxi-arch*, the commander of a *taxis*, brigade; *-dermy*, the arranging or setting up of skins, *-dermist, -dermal, -dermic; taxo-logy*, the science of classifications; *-nomy*, the laws of taxology, or their application to the classifying of objects in natural history. — *syn-tax*, the arranging together of words in a sentence, *-tactic; a-taxy*, irregularity in bodily functions, *-taxic.*

Taen-, v. end of *ten-*.

Talent (thr. Lat. *talentum* fr. *τάλαντον* originally a pair of scales; hence a fixed weight, then a talent's weight of money, silver or gold); hence a gift, natural ability, etc. The talent was originally a Babylonian denomination of weight, though the name is Greek.

-taph (*τάφος* a grave, tomb). *ceno-taph* (*κενός* empty), a tomb erected to one buried elsewhere; *epi-taph.*

Tartarus (*Τάρταρος* the deepest part of Hades; the nether world, a place of torment). *tartar-ean.* — *tartar-ic*, etc. (Chem.), are connected with *Τάρταρος*.

Tasis, v. *ten-*.

Tauro- (*ταῦρος* a bull, cf. Lat. *taurus*). *tauro-coll, -colla*, a glue made from bull's hide; *-machy.*

Tauto-, v. *aut-*.

Techn- (*τέχνη* art, skill). *techn-ic, -ical, -icality, -icist; -icon*, an apparatus for training the hands of pianists; *-ique* (Fr. termination); *techno-logy, -logist*, etc.; *electro-technic; mnemo-; poly-; pyro-.*

Tect- (*τέκτων* a builder). *tecto-logy* (Biol.), structural morphology in which an organism is regarded as built up of organic individuals of different orders, *-logist*, etc.; *tecton-ic*, pertaining to building, *-ics; archi-tect, -tecture, -tectonic*, etc.

Tel- (*τῆλε* far). *tel-autograph*, a telegraph that reproduces handwriting; *-pherage*, conveyance by means of electricity, *tel-pher*, adj. (*φέρω*); *tele-gram, -graph, -graphy*, etc.; *-meter, -metric; -pathy, -pathic; -phone, -phonic*, etc.; *-phote*, an instrument to reproduce pictures at a distance; *-photograph; -plastic*, pertaining to the pretended formation of spirit hands; *-scope, -scopic*, etc.; *-seme*, a system of electric signalling; *-somatic* = teleplastic; *-spectroscope; -stereoscope; -thermograph; Tele-machus*, n.p., son of Odysseus or Ulysses; *telo type*, a telegraph which prints messages.

Tel-, teleo- (*τέλος* (1) end; (2) tax; *τέλεος* complete). *-telangiosis*, disease of the capillaries; *tel-ic*, denoting final purpose; *teleo-logy*, the science of final causes; the theory that everything was made for an end, *-logy*, etc.; *-saurus*, a genus of fossil crocodilian reptiles; *tele-stich*, a poem in which the letters terminating the lines make a word; *a-telene*, incomplete; *phil-a-tely* (*ἀτέλεια* freedom from taxation; fr. *ἀ* priv. + *τέλος* tax; before stamps were used the person receiving a letter was taxed for its carriage; stamps secured *ἀτέλεια*), stamp collecting; *talisman*, v. p. 36.

Tem-, v. *tom-*.

Ten-, ton-, tas- (*τείνω*, fut. *τενῶ* stretch, hence *τένων* a

sinew, tendon; τόνος (1) a rope, (2) a straining or pitching of the voice, a tone, note, stress; τάσις a stretching). *teno-graphy*, science of tendons; *-logy; -tomy; hypo-tenuse; tetanus*, lockjaw (τετανός stretched), *tetan-ic, -oid.* — *ton-e, -al, -ality; -ic, -icize*, etc.; *a-tonic*, (1) unaccented, (2) (Path.), lacking tone; *a-tony*, lack of muscular power; *dia-tonic*, pertaining to the natural musical scale of eight notes; *bary-tone, oxy-*, and *paroxy-*, grammatical terms, v. first part of word; *mono-tone, -tonous; peri-ton-eum*, the membrane which lines (lit. stretched around) the cavity of the abdomen, *-tonitis, -toneal.* — *taseo-meter*, an instrument for measuring strains in a structure; *tasi-meter*, an instrument for detecting slight changes of pressure; *ec-tasis*, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long; *en-tasis*, the swelling outline of a Greek column; *en-tasia* (Path.), a constrictive spasm, as lockjaw, cramp, etc.; *pro-tasis*, a proposition; the first clause of a conditional sentence, *i.e.* the "if" clause; opp. to the apodosis. — *taenia* (ταινία a band), ribbon; tapeworm; *taeni-oid*, etc.

Terpsichŏré (Τερψιχόρη the muse of dancing, fr. τέρπω to delight + χορός a dance). *Terpsi-chorean.*

Tetanus, v. *ten-*.

Tetra- (τέτταρες or τέσσαρες four; in compounds τέτρα-). *tetra-chord; -d; -dactyl; -dymite* (τετράδυμος fourfold), native bismuth telluride (so called from its occurring in compound twin crystals or fourlings); *-gon; -gram; -gynous; -hedral; -logy*, a group of four dramas; *-merous; -meter; -petalous; -pla* (τε-

τραπλοῦς fourfold), an edition of the Bible in four versions in parallel columns; *-pod; -spaston* (σπάω to pull), a machine in which four pulleys act together; *-spermous; -stich; -style; -syllable; tetr-archy*, etc. — *tessera, tessela* (Lat. *tessera*, a cube, a die; *tessella*, a small square of marble, etc., for mosaic pavements), *tessera-l, -ic, tessell-ate, -ation, -ar; tessul-ar* (of crystals, etc.). v. also *Trapez-*.

Thal- (*θάλλω* to bloom, flourish; *θαλλός* a shoot). *thall-ium*, a metal (so called fr. the green line in its spectrum), *-ic, -ous;* Thalia (Θάλεια the blooming one; the Muse of comedy), v. *Mus-*.

Thalam- (*θάλαμος* an inner room, bridal chamber). *thal-amus* (thr. Lat.), the receptacle of a flower; *epi-thalamium*, a nuptial song; *poly-thalamous*, having many cells.

Thalass- (*θάλασσα* the sea). *thalass-ic; -ian*, any sea-tortoise (Zoöl.); *-o-graphy*.

Thanato- (*θάνατος* death). *thanato-id, -logy.* — *A-thanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, hence *Athanasian*, a follower of Athanasius; *eu-thanasia*, an easy death.

Thaum- (*θαῦμα, -ατος* a wonder). *thaumato-graphy; thaumat-urge* (ἔργον a work), a worker of miracles, *-urgy, -urgic*.

Theatr- (*θέατρον* a place for seeing, a theatre, fr. *θεάομαι* to view). *theatr-e* (thr. Lat. *theatrum*), *-ic, -ical, -icism; theatro-mania.* — *amphi-theatre*.

Theor- (*θεωρέω* to view, look at, contemplate). *theor-em* (*θεωρήμα* a sight, hence a thing contemplated by the mind, a principle deduced), *-emic, -ematic; theor-y* (*θεωρία* a looking at), *-etic, -ic, -ist, -ize*.

The-, the root of *τίθημι* set, place, stand, appearing in the following forms. (1) *-thec-* (*θήκη* a case to place something in, a box; *ἀποθήκη* a storehouse, a repository). *apo-thec-ary; apo-thec-ium*, the fruit of lichens; *biblio-theca, -thecary; hypo-thec* (*ὑποθήκη* a placing under, a pledge, mortgage), security, mortgage; *-thecary*, pertaining to a mortgage; *-thecate*, to pledge.—(2) *them-* (*θέμα* what is laid down, a proposition). *them-e, -atic; ana-thema* (*ἀνάθεμα, -ατος* anything offered up in a temple, anything devoted, hence anything devoted to evil or accursed), a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, excommunication, *-thematic, -thematism, -thematize.*—(3) *thes-, thet-* (*θέσις* a setting, placing, arranging; a position or thesis to be proved). *thesis; anti-thesis, -thetic; hypo-thesis*, lit. something placed under, something understood, a supposition, *-thetic; meta-thesis*, transposition of the letters of a word; *par-en-thesis*, lit. something placed beside and in; *para-thesis; pros-thesis*, the addition of a letter to a word; the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect, *-thetic; pro-thesis*, the preparation of the Eucharist elements on a table before being brought to the altar; *syn-thesis* (lit. a putting together), hence, in Logic, a combination of facts, ideas, etc., to form a system; in Chem. the uniting of elements to form a compound, *-thetic, -thesize, -thesist; agono-thete, -thetic; epi-thet.*

The-, theo- (*θεός* god). *the-andric*, relating to or existing by the union of divine and human natures; *-anthropy*, the union of human and divine, *-anthrop-*

ism, *-ic*, *-ist*; *-archy*; *-ism*, belief in the existence of God, *-istic*, *-ist*; *theo-cracy* (κρατέω rule); *-crasy* (κράσις a mixing), (1) a mixture of the worship of different gods; (2) mystic communion with the deity; *-dicy*, a vindication of the justice of God in establishing the present order of things, in which evil largely exists; *-gony*, *-gonic*; *-logy*, *-logic*, *-ical*; *-logate*, the course of a student preparing for the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church; *-logaster*, a theological quack; *-machy*, a fighting against the gods; *-mania*, insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be the deity; *-morphic*, having the image of God; *-pathy*, emotion excited by the contemplation of God; *-phany*, *-phanic*; *-sophy*; *-techny*, the introducing of gods into poetical composition. — *a-theist*; *mono-*; *poly-*; *pan-*; *Pantheon*; *en-thuse*, *-thusiast*, *-thusiastic*, *-asm*, fr. ἐνθουσιάζω to be inspired, fr. ἐν + θεός.

Theor-, v. after *theatr-*.

Ther- (θήρ, θήριον a wild beast). *theri-ac*, *-aca*, a medicine to cure the bites of poisonous animals, *-acal*; *theri-anthropism*, the representation of deities in combined man and beast forms; *ther-iatra* (ἰατρός a physician), veterinary medicine; *thero-id*; *therology*, the science of mammals. — *mega-therium*, an extinct mammiferous quadruped of great size.

Therap- (θεραπεύω care for, heal). *therapeut-ic*, pertaining to the healing art, curative, *-ist*, *-ics*; *electro-therapeutics*.

Therm- (θερμός hot). *therm*, a heat unit; *-al*, pertaining to heat; *-ae*, hot springs; *-antidote*, an apparatus

used in India to cool the air; *-ic; -ato-logy*, medical treatment by heat; *-i-dor* (+ δῶρον a gift), the eleventh month of the year during the first French Republic, July 19 to August 18, hence *therm-idorian*, one that contributed to the fall of Robespierre; *thermo-barometer*, an instrument that indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling point of water; *-dynamics*, science that deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force; *-electricity*, electricity developed by the action of heat; *-graph*, a self-registering thermometer, *-gram; -meter, -metry; -stat*, an automatic instrument for indicating or regulating temperature; *-tic*, relating to heat, *-tics*, the science of heat; *-type*, a picture impression developed by heat. — *Thermo-pylae*, lit. the Hot-gates, so called because of its hot springs; *iso-therm, -thermal.*

Thes-, thet-, v. *the-*, root of τίθημι.

Thorax (θώραξ, -ᾱκος, a breastplate, hence the breast, chest). *thorax; thoracic.*

Thren- (θρῆνος a wailing, dirge). *thren-etic; -ody*, a funeral dirge, *-odial, -odist.*

Thron- (θρόνος a seat, chair). *throne* (thr. Lat.).

Thyme (θύμος thyme). *thym-ol.*

Tim- (τιμή honour, worth, value). *timo-cracy*, a form of government in which political power depends on the amount of property one has, *-cratic.*

Titan (Τιτάν one of the giants that warred against Jupiter and tried to scale heaven). *Titan-ic; -esque; titan-ium*, a metal, so called in fanciful allusion to Titans; *-ite*, an ore of titanium.

Tom-, (τομή a cutting, fr. τέμνω to cut). *tome* (thr. Fr. fr. τόμος a piece cut off, a volume), a ponderous volume, a book; *tomium*, the cutting edge of a bird's bill, *tomial.*—*a-tom*, *i.e.* something that cannot be cut; *ana-tomy; cranio-; gastro-; laryngo-; tracheo-*, etc., in Med. a termination = dissection or cutting of; *dia-tomic*, consisting of two atoms; *diatom*, an individual of the Diatomaceae, an order of microscopic algae; *dia-tom-aceous*, resembling diatoms; *dia-tom-ite*, diatomaceous earth; *dicho-tomy* (δίχα in two), division into two groups, growth by pairs, *-tomous; en-tomo-graphy* (ἔντομος cut in two, hence ἔντομον an insect, from its being nearly cut in two, cf. Lat. *insectum*), *-logy*, *-logic*, *-logist*, *-phagous; entomo-philous*, applied to flowers that are insect-fertilized; *-tomy*, the dissection of insects, note the recurrence of the root in this word; *epi-tome* (ἐπιτομή an abridgment, summary), *-tomize*, *-tomist.*

Ton-, v. *ten-*.

Top- (τόπος place). *top-archy*, a little state consisting of a few cities or towns; *-arch*, the governor of such a district; *top-ic* (τοπικά commonplaces), *-ical; topo-graphy; -latry; -logy*, the art of assisting the memory by associating the objects with some well-known place; *-nomy*, the place-names of a country; *-nym*, the name of an anatomical region, *-nymy; -phone*, an instrument for ascertaining direction of sound; *U-topia* (οὐ not), *i.e.* Nowhere, an imaginary island, described by Sir Thomas More, in a work entitled "Utopia," as enjoying perfect law, government, etc., *-topian*, *-topianism.*

Tox- (*τόξον* a bow, *τοξικόν* poison for an arrow). *tox-emia* (v. *haem-*), blood poisoning, also *-aemia, -icemia; -emic; -ic, -ical,* poisonous; *-icant,* capable of poisoning; *tox-in, -ine,* a toxic ptomaine; *toxico-id; -logy; -mania,* a craving for poisonous substances; *-sis,* a diseased condition due to poison; *toxo-philite,* a student of archery, *-philitic, anti-toxin.*

Trach- (*τραχύς* rough, fem. *τραχεῖα,* hence *τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία* the rough artery, the windpipe, so called from the rings of gristle). *trach-ea,* the windpipe, *-eal, -eary; -ean, -eate,* having tracheae; *-eitis, -itis; tracheo-cele* (*κήλη* a tumour), an enlargement of the thyroid gland; *-tomy; trach-oma,* a disease of the eye marked by hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids; *-yte,* a rough volcanic rock containing felspar crystals, *-ytic.*

Trag- (*τράγος* a goat), *trag-acanth; -edy* (lit. goat-song, either because at early tragedies a goat was the prize or because the actors wore goat-skins), *-ic, -edian,* v. under *od-; tragi-comedy,* comic; *trag-alism,* goat-ishness, lustfulness; *tragus,* part of the inner ear, in allusion to the bunch of hairs on it; *tragal.*

Trapez- (*τραπέζα* a table, fr. *τέτρα* + *πούς*; *τραπέζιον* a little table, a geometrical figure). *trapeze, trapezium,* an irregular four-sided figure; *trapez-oid,* a plane four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel.

Trauma- (*τραῦμα, -ατος* a wound). *trauma-tic,* a medicine for healing wounds.

Trepan (*τρυπάω* bore a hole). *trepan* (thr. Mid. Fr.), a cylindrical saw for perforating the skull; verb,

to perforate the skull and take out a circular piece, *-ation*, *-ner*; *trephine*, an irregular diminutive of *trepan*, a smaller instrument for trepanning.

Tri- (τρεῖς three; combining form τρι-; v. second part of word). *triad* (τρίας, -αδος), the union of three, *triadic*; *tri-adelphous*; *-andrian*; *-archy*; *-brach* ∪ ∪ ∪; *-carpous*; *-chord*; *-clinium* (thr. Lat.); *-cycle*; *-dactyle*; *-gamy*; *-glyph*; *-gon*, a triangle, a kind of harp; *-gonometry*; *-graph*; *-gynian*; *-hedral*; *-lemma*, cf. *dilemma*; *-lith*; *-logy*; *-merous*; *-meter*, *-metric*; *-morphous*; *-petalous*; *-phthong*; *-phyllous*; *-pod*; *-pos*; *-ptych*; *-sepalous*; *-spermous*; *-syllabic*. — *tricho-tomy* (τρίχα in three parts), division into three parts.

Trib-, trips- (τρίβω rub, fut. τρίψω). *tribo-meter*, an instrument for measuring the friction of rubbing surfaces. — *dia-tribe* (lit. a rubbing through), a continued discourse, an invective harangue, *-tribist*. — *tripsis*, the act of reducing a substance to powder; *ana-*, friction used in disease; *cephalo-tripsy*, the operation of crushing the head of the foetus in the womb.

Trich- (θρίξ, gen. τριχός hair). *trich-iasis*, introversion of the eyelid; *-ina*, a parasitic, hair-like worm; *-inosis*, a disease caused by trichinae in the body; *-inous*, *-inotic*, infested with trichinae; *tricho-genous*, promoting hair growth; *-logy*; *-pathy*; *-me* (Bot.), any outgrowth from the epidermis, as hair or bristles; *-phyton*, a fungous growth about hair bulbs; *-sis*, disease of the hair.

Tricho-, v. *tri-*.

Troch- (τρόχος anything that runs round, a ball, cake, disk, wheel, fr. τρέχω run). *troch-ee* — ∪ (thr. Lat.), a light and quick measure, *troch-aic; trochil* (fr. Lat. *trochilus*), the crocodile-bird, said to enter the mouth of the crocodile and eat the leeches that infest it; *troche*, medicine in a soluble circular cake; *trocho id*, the curve traced by a fixed point in a wheel that moves along a right line; *-meter*, an instrument for computing the revolutions of a wheel.

Trog- (τρώγλη a hole). *troglo-dyte*, a cave man, *-dytic*, *-dytism*.

Trop- (τροπή a turn, turning; in plur. the solstices or tropics, *i.e.* when the sun appears to turn his course and cross the ecliptic; a turn, change of speech; the turning about of an enemy, defeat. Observe how these different meanings have survived in the following Eng. words). *trope*, a figurative use of a word, *tropist; tropo-logy*, a rhetorical mode of speech employing tropes; *tropics, -ical; trophy* (thr. Fr. and Lat. fr. τροπαῖον something erected to celebrate an enemy's defeat, v. above).—*a-trop-al, -ous*, lit. not to be turned, in Bot., erect, said of an ovule; *A-tropos*, one of the Fates; *A-tropa*, a genus of plants of a single species, *A. Belladonna*, the deadly nightshade; *a-trop-ine*, a drug obtained from the deadly nightshade which produces temporary dilation of the pupil; *allotropy, -trope, -tropic*, v. *allo-; geo-tropism; heliotrope*.

Troph- (τροφή support, nourishment, fr. τρέφω support).

a-trophy, a wasting away from lack of nourishment; *hyper-*, unnatural enlargement from overnutrition.

Turpentine, thr. Fr. and Lat., fr. τερέβινθος the turpentine tree or terebinth.

Tymp- (τύμπανον a kettle-drum, fr. τύπτω to strike). *tympanum*, the drum of the ear, the panel of a door, the die of a pedestal; *tympan-al*, *-ic*; *-itis*; *tymp*, in a blast furnace, the crown of the opening in front of the hearth; *tympan*, (1) an ancient Irish musical instrument; (2) in printing, a frame covered with parchment on which the blank sheets are put; *tympan-ist*, one that plays the drum, *-ize*; *tympan-ites*, an elastic distention of the abdomen; *-itic*, pertaining to tympanites; inflated, bombastic; *tympanitis*, inflammation of drum of ear; *tympano* (It.), an orchestral kettle-drum.

Typ- (τύπος a blow, hence the mark of a blow, impression, print, type). *typ-e*, *-al*, *-ic*, *-ical*, *-ify* (Lat. *facio*), *-ist*; *typo-cosmy*, a representation of the world; *-graph*, a type-making and type-setting machine; *-graphy*, the art of printing; *-lite*, a fossil bearing the impression of a plant or animal; *-logy*, a treatise on types; *-nym*, a name based on a type, *-nymal*, *-nymic*. — *auto-type*, a photographic process for reproducing works of art, a picture made by this process; *grapho-*; *proto-*; *stereo-*.

Typh- (τῦφος smoke, stupor). *typhus fever*, *typhous*, adj.; *typho-id*, *-idal*; *-malarial*, having the symptoms of typhoid and malarial fever; *-mania*, a delirium in severe cases of typhoid; *-nia*, a kind

of sleepless stupor; *typhoon* (Ar., Pers., Hind. *tūfān*, probably derived fr. τυφῶν a furious whirlwind, fr. τῦφος).

Tyran- (τύραννος a lord, master, sovereign, one who became ruler contrary to the laws of the constitution, a tyrant). *tyrant; tyrann-ic, -ize, -y.*

Uch-, v. *ech-*.

Uran- (οὐρανός heaven, the sky). *urano-graphy; -logy*, astronomy; *-scopy*, contemplation of the heavenly bodies; *Uranus*, one of the primary planets; *uranium*, a metallic element; *uran-ic*, pertaining to or containing uranium; *-ite*, a greenish ore of uranium, *-itic*.

Urg-, v. *erg-*.

Uro- (1) combining form fr. οὖρον urine; (2) combining form fr. οὐρὰ a tail; *e.g.* fr. (1) *uro-chrome, -cyst, -scopy*, etc., fr. (2) *uro-dela*, amphibians with well-developed tails (δῆλος clear); *uro-pod*, an abdominal appendage of a crustacean.

Utopia, v. sub *top-*.

Xanth- (ξανθός yellow). *xanth-ic*, yellowish; *xanthic acid; -ate*, a salt of xanthic acid; *-ein*, the yellow colouring matter of flowers that is soluble in water; *-in*, the yellow insoluble matter contained in certain flowers; *-oma*, a skin disease characterized by yellow patches; *-idium*, a fossil substance found in flint; *-ine*, a substance related to uric acid found in the blood, liver, etc.; *-ite*, a variety of vesuvianite; *-opsy*, colour-blindness, in which everything has a yellow tinge; *xantho-carpous; -derma*, yellowness of the skin; *-phyll*, yellow colouring-matter obtained

from autumn leaves; *-sis*, yellow discolorization; *-spermous.*

Xen- (ξένος a guest, stranger). *xen-ial*, pertaining to hospitality; *-ium*, a present given to an ambassador, guest, or stranger; *xeno-gamy*, cross-fertilization (Bot.); *-genesis*, offspring that passes through a state different from the parent, *-genetic; -mania; -morphic*, denoting minerals exhibiting forms due to neighboring minerals; *-n*, one of the inert constituents of the air. — *Eu-xine*, lit. the hospitable sea, now the Black Sea. The earlier name was ἄξενος, inhospitable, in reference to the hostile tribes that surrounded it.

Xer- (ξηρός dry). *xer-ansis*, a drying up (Path.); *-antic*, having drying properties; *-osis*, dryness of the hair; *xero-derma; -philous* (said of plants); *-tic; phyllo-xera*, the vine-pest. cf. Χερσ

Xyl- (ξύλον wood). *xyl-anthrax*, wood-coal; *-ene*, a volatile, inflammable liquid; *-ite*, a kind of asbestos; *-ol* (fr. Lat. *oleum*) = *xylene; xylo-carp*, a hard, woody fruit, *-carpous; -graph*, a wood engraving, *-grapher, -graphic; -oid; -phagous; -phone*, a musical instrument.

-yl, v. *hyl.*

Zēl-, zeal-, zĕm- (ζῆλος eager rivalry, fr. ζέω boil, ζέμα something boiled). *zelo-typia* (τύπτω), morbid zeal; *zeal-ot, -otry, -ous* (thr. Fr. *zèle*); *zeo-lite*, a group of minerals, *-litic.* — *ec-zema, -zematous.*

Zephyr (ζέφυρος the west wind).

Zeug-, zyg- (ζεῦγμα, -ατος that which is linked together; a bond, fr. ζεύγνυμι to join, ζύγον a yoke). *zeugma*,

the connection of two nouns with an adjective or verb suitable to only one of them; *zeugmatic*. — *sy-zygy* (συζυγία), the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun; *zyg-oma*, the bony arch of the cheek, *-omatic*; *-morphous*, yoke-shaped.

Zim, v. *zym-*.

Zon- (ζώνη a belt). *zone*, *zon-al*; *-ulet* (thr. Lat.), a little zone; *zon-ate* (Bot.), marked with concentric bands of colour.

Zoo- (ζῷον a living being, animal). *zoon*, the product of a fertilized germ, *-al*; *zoo-blast*, an animal cell; *-chemistry*; *-dynamics*; *-gamy*, sexual reproduction; *-geny*, the doctrine of organic formation; *-geography*, the science of the distribution of animals on the earth's surface; *-graphy*, a description of animals; *-id*, an organic product capable of a degree of independent existence; *-latry*, *-latrous*, *-later*; *-logy*; *-mancy*; *-metry*; *-morphism*, the representation of a god or a man in the form of a beast; *-nomy*, the laws of animal life; *-pathy*; *-pathology*; *-phagous*; *-phily*; *-phyte*, a plant-like animal; *-psychology*; *-spore*, a spore capable of moving about; *-taxy*, classification of animals; *-techny*, the domestication of animals; *-tomy*. — *a-zoic*, destitute of organic life; *a-zote*, a gas unfit for respiration; *palaeo-zoic*; *meso-*; *zodiac* (thr. O. Fr. and Lat. fr. ὁ ζωδιακὸς κύκλος 'the circle of animals,' fr. ζῴδιον, diminutive of ζῷον), *-al*.

Zyg-, v. *zeug-*.

Zym-, **zim-** (ζύμη leaven, from ζέω boil; v. under *zel-*). *zyme*, a ferment, the cause of an infectious disease;

zymic ; zymo-gen, a substance producing a ferment, *-genic ; -logy ; -meter ; -techny*, the act of producing fermentation ; *-tic*. — *a-zym*, the Jewish paschal loaf.

Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι
παῖδ' ἐμόν, ὡς καὶ ἐγώ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,
ὧδε βίην τ' ἀγαθὸν καὶ Ἰλίου ἶφι ἀνάσσειν·
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴποι "πατρός γ' ὅδε πολλὸν ἀμείνων"
ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ' ἔναρα βροτόεντα
κτείνας δήιον ἄνδρα, χαρείη δὲ φρένα μήτηρ."

— Homeric Poems, *Iliad*, 6. 476–481 (*c.* 900 B.C.).

Hector speaking of his little son Astyanax.

Zeus, and ye other gods, grant, I pray, that he too, my son, may be, as even I, glorious among the Trojans, and, valorous in strength, may be the mighty defender of Ilium. And may it be that many a one shall say of him as he cometh up from the fray, "Yea, he is a far better man than his father," and may he bear with him trophies all besprent with gore, after that he hath slain his foe, and may his mother's soul be glad within her.

οὐδὲν ἀκιδνότερον γαῖα τρέφει ἀνθρώποιο
πάντων, ὅσσα τε γαῖαν ἔπι πνείει τε καὶ ἕρπει.
οὐ μὲν γὰρ ποτέ φησι κακὸν πείσεσθαι ὀπίσσω
ὄφρ' ἀρετὴν παρέχωσι θεοί, καὶ γούνατ' ὀρώρῃ·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ λυγρὰ θεοὶ μάκαρες τελέσωσιν
καὶ τὰ φέρει ἀέκαζόμενος τετληότι θυμῷ.
τοῖος γὰρ νόος ἐστὶν ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων,
οἷον ἐπ' ἦμαρ ἄγῃσι πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

— Homer, *Od.* XVIII. 130–137 (*c.* 700 B.C.).

Nought feebler doth the earth nurture than man, of all the creatures that breathe and move upon the face of the earth. Lo, he thinks that he shall never suffer evil in time to come, while the gods give him happiness, and his limbs move lightly. But when again the blessed gods have wrought for him sorrow, even so he bears it, as he must with a steadfast heart. For the spirit of men upon the earth is even as their day, that comes upon them from the father of gods and men.

μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον ἐβασίλευσε Νίτωκρις· τὴν ἔλεγον τιμωρέουσαν ἀδελφεῷ, τὸν Αἰγύπτιοι βασιλεύοντα σφέων ἀπέκτειναν, ἀποκτείναντες δὲ οὕτω ἐκείνῃ ἀπέδοσαν τὴν βασιληίην, τούτῳ τιμωρέουσαν πολλοὺς Αἰγυπτίων διαφθεῖραι δόλῳ. ποιησαμένην γάρ μιν οἴκημα περίμηκες ὑπόγαιον ξεινίσαι μελλειν τῷ λόγῳ, νόῳ δὲ ἄλλα μηχανᾶσθαι· καλέσασαν δέ μιν Αἰγυπτίων τοὺς μάλιστα μεταιτίους τοῦ φόνου ᾖδεε πολλοὺς ἱστιᾶν, δαινυμένοισι δὲ ἐπεῖναι τὸν ποταμὸν δι' αὐλῶνος κρυπτοῦ μεγάλου. ταύτης μὲν πέρι τοσαῦτα ἔλεγον, πλὴν ὅτι ἑωυτήν, ὡς τοῦτο ἐξέργαστο, ῥίψαι ἐς οἴκημα σποδοῦ πλέον ὅκως ἀτιμώρητος γένηται.

— HERODOTUS, II. 100 (*c.* 460 B.C.).

After him Nitocris came to the throne. They (the priests) said that she, seeking to avenge her brother whom the Egyptians when he was their king did slay, giving the kingdom to her when they had slain him, — seeking to avenge him she destroyed many of the Egyptians by craft. For they say that she had an exceeding large chamber made underground, and inaugurated it nominally, but in her heart of hearts she had other intentions. She invited those of the Egyptians

whom she knew to be chiefly implicated in the murder. She gave them, a large number, a feast; and whilst they were feasting she let in the river on them through a large hidden culvert. This was what the priests told me about her, except they added that she, when her work was accomplished, threw herself into a chamber full of ashes in order that she might escape punishment.

OI. *ὦ φίλτατ' Αἰγέως παῖ, μόνοις οὐ γίγνεται*
θεοῖσι γῆρας οὐδὲ κατθανεῖν ποτε,
τὰ δ' ἄλλα συγχεῖ πάνθ' ὁ παγκρατὴς χρόνος.
φθίνει μὲν ἰσχὺς γῆς, φθίνει δὲ σώματος,
θνήσκει δὲ πίστις, βλαστάνει δ' ἀπιστία,
καὶ πνεῦμα ταὐτὸν οὔποτ' οὔτ' ἐν ἀνδράσιν
φίλοις βέβηκεν οὔτε πρὸς πόλιν πόλει.
τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἤδη, τοῖς δ' ἐν ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ
τὰ τερπνὰ πικρὰ γίγνεται καὖθις φίλα.
καὶ ταῖσι Θήβαις εἰ τανῦν εὐημερεῖ
καλῶς τὰ πρὸς σέ, μυρίας ὁ μυρίος
χρόνος τεκνοῦται νύκτας ἡμέρας τ' ἰών.

—SOPHOCLES, *Oed. Col.* 607–620 (496–406 B.C.).

Dear son of Aegeus, to the gods alone comes never old age or death, but all else all-mastering time doth bring to naught. Earth's strength decays, and the strength of the body; faith dies, unfaith is born; nor is the same spirit ever steadfast among friends, or between city and city; for, be it soon or be it late, men find sweet turn to bitter, and once again to love. And if now all is sunshine between Thebes and thee, yet time, in his countless course, gives birth to countless days and

nights, wherein for a small reason they shall sunder with the spear the plighted concord of to-day.

καὶ ἔν τε τούτοις τὴν πόλιν ἀξίαν εἶναι θαυμάζεσθαι καὶ ἔτι ἐν ἄλλοις. φιλοκαλοῦμεν γὰρ μετ' εὐτελείας καὶ φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας, πλούτῳ τε ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἢ λόγου κόμπῳ χρώμεθα, καὶ τὸ πεένεσθαι οὐχ ὁμολογεῖν τινί αἰσχρόν, ἀλλὰ μὴ διαφεύγειν ἔργῳ αἴσχιον. ἔνι τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς οἰκείων ἅμα καὶ πολιτικῶν ἐπιμέλεια, καὶ ἑτέροις πρὸς ἔργα τετραμμένοις τὰ πολιτικὰ μὴ ἐνδεῶς γνῶναι· μόνοι γὰρ τόν τε μηδὲν τῶνδε μετέχοντα οὐκ ἀπράγμονα ἀλλ' ἀχρεῖον νομίζομεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤτοι κρίνομέν γε ἢ ενθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα, οὐ τοὺς λόγους τοῖς ἔργοις βλάβην ἡγούμενοι, ἀλλὰ μὴ προδιδαχθῆναι μᾶλλον λόγῳ πρότερον ἢ ἐπὶ ἃ δεῖ ἔργῳ ἐλθεῖν. διαφερόντως γὰρ δὴ καὶ τόδε ἔχομεν, ὥστε τολμᾶν τε οἱ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα καὶ περὶ ὧν ἐπιχειρήσομεν ἐκλογίζεσθαι· ὃ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνον φέρει.

—THUCYDIDES, II. 40 (453–396 B.C.).

Nor are these the only points in which our city is worthy of admiration. Cultivating refinement without extravagance and knowledge without effeminacy,[1] we employ our wealth more for use than for show, and place the real disgrace of poverty not in owning to the fact but in declining the struggle against it. Our public men have, besides politics, their private affairs to attend to, and our ordinary citizens, though occupied with the pursuits of industry, are still fair judges of public matters; for, unlike any other nation, regarding him who

[1] Sometimes paraphrased "cheap High Art and muscular Christianity."

takes no part in these duties not as unambitious but as useless, we Athenians are able to judge at all events if we cannot originate, and instead of looking on discussion as a stumbling block in the way of action, we think it an indispensable preliminary to any wise action at all. Again, in our enterprises we present the singular spectacle of daring and deliberation, each carried to its highest point, and both united in the same persons; although usually decision is the fruit of ignorance, hesitation of reflection.

Σωκράτης. Ἄνυτος.

ΣΩ. *πότερον δέ, ὦ Ἄνυτε, ἠδίκηκέ τίς σε τῶν σοφιστῶν, ἢ τί οὕτως αὐτοῖς χαλεπὸς εἶ;*

ΑΝ. *οὐδὲ μὰ Δία ἔγωγε συγγέγονα πώποτε αὐτῶν οὐδενί, οὐδ' ἂν ἄλλον ἐάσαιμι τῶν ἐμῶν οὐδένα.*

ΣΩ. *ἄπειρος ἄρ' εἶ παντάπασι τῶν ἀνδρῶν;*

ΑΝ. *καὶ εἴην γε.*

ΣΩ. *πῶς οὖν, ἄν, ὦ δαιμόνιε, εἰδείης περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος, εἴτε τι ἀγαθὸν ἔχει ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἴτε φλαῦρον, οὗ παντάπασιν ἄπειρος εἶης;*

ΑΝ. *ῥᾳδίως. τούτους γοῦν οἶδα οἵοί εἰσιν, εἴτ' οὖν ἄπειρος αὐτῶν εἰμὶ εἴτε μή.*

ΣΩ. *μάντις εἶ ἴσως, ὦ Ἄνυτε, ἐπεὶ ὅπως γε ἄλλως οἶσθα τούτων πέρι, ἐξ ὧν αὐτὸς λέγεις, θαυμάζοιμ' ἄν.*

— Plato, *Meno*, 92 B.

Socrates. Anytus.

Socrates. But, Anytus, has any one of the sophists done you an injury, or why are you so harsh towards them?

Anytus. Great heavens, no, *I* have never yet met

any of them, nor would I allow any one of my household to do so.

SOCRATES. Do you then have nothing whatever to do with men of that sort?

ANYTUS. I would like to do so certainly.

SOCRATES. How then, my good sir, can you know anything about this question, whether a man with whom you have had no dealings has any good in him or any bad?

ANYTUS. Easily. At any rate, I know what sort of people the sophists are, whether I have any dealings with them or not.

SOCRATES. Well, perhaps you're a seer, Anytus; for from what you yourself say I should be very surprised if you know anything about these people except by divination.

ἔιτά μ' ἐρωτᾷς, ἀντὶ πόιας ἀρετῆς ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι; ἐγὼ δή σοι λέγω ὅτι τῶν πολιτευομένων παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι διαφθαρέντων ἁπάντων, ἀρξαμένων ἀπὸ σοῦ, ἔμ' οὔτε καιρὸς οὔτε φιλανθρωπία λόγων οὔτ' ἐπαγγελιῶν μέγεθος οὔτ' ἐλπὶς οὔτε φόβος οὔτ' ἄλλ' οὐδὲν ἐπῆρεν οὐδὲ προηγάγετο ὧν ἔκρινα δικαίων καὶ συμφερόντων τῇ πατρίδι οὐδὲν προδοῦναι, οὐδ', ὅσα συμβεβούλευκα πώποτε τουτοισί, ὁμοίως ὑμῖν ὥσπερ τρυτάνη ῥέπων ἐπὶ τὸ ἴδιον κέρδος, ἀλλ' ἀπ' ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας κἀδιαφθόρου τῆς ψυχῆς, καὶ μεγίστων δὴ πραγμάτων τῶν κατ' ἐμαυτὸν ἀνθρώπων προστάς, πάνθ' ὑγιῶς καὶ δικαίως πεπολίτευμαι. διὰ ταῦτ' ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι.

—DEM. *De Cor.* § 297 (325).

Then do you ask me, Aeschines, for what merit I claim to be honored? I will tell you. Because, while

all the statesmen in Greece, beginning with yourself, have been corrupted, formerly by Philip and now by Alexander, me neither opportunity, nor fair speeches, nor large promises, nor hope, nor fear, nor anything else, could tempt or induce to betray aught that I considered just and beneficial to my country. Whatever I have advised my fellow-citizens, I have never advised as you have, leaning as in a balance to the side of profit: all my proceedings have been those of a man upright, honest, and incorrupt: entrusted with affairs of greater magnitude than any of my contemporaries, I have administered them all honestly and faithfully. These are the grounds on which I claim to be honoured.

ἰδὼν δὲ τοὺς ὄχλους ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος· καὶ καθίσαντος αὐτοῦ, προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς λέγων, μακάριοι οἱ πτωχοὶ τῷ πνεύματι· ὅτι αὐτῶν ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν. μακάριοι οἱ πενθοῦντες· ὅτι αὐτοὶ παρακληθήσονται. μακάριοι οἱ πραεῖς· ὅτι αὐτοὶ κληρονομήσουσι τὴν γῆν. μακάριοι οἱ πεινῶντες καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην· ὅτι αὐτοὶ χορτασθήσονται.

— *St. Matthew*, ch. v. 1–6 incl. (*c.* 45 A.D.).

1. And seeing the multitudes he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him.

2. And he opened his mouth and taught them, saying,

3. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

4. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

5. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

6. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

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